THE SUNDAY APPEAL.

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SUNDAY APPEAL.

For the Sunday Appeal.]

THE SUSCEPTIBLE.

I loved her once as only those
Who strangely love an ideal thing
They deem exists in loving souls,
Of which the poets love to sing.
I watched her soft, peculiar eye,
And vowed it glowed with magic light;
I trembled as she, passing by,
Became an angel in my sight:
I thought a love as mine should wake
In her a tender love for me.
Her natural voice, I thought, had changed
From giddiness to gentlest glee.
She bade me wait; I thought the time
Was present, that our soul were one;
'Twas ludicrous—she was engaged!
See what the tender flirt had done!

Three times I loved in foolish way;
Three times my soul found not its mate;
Three times I played the fool—and now
I love again—disconsolate!
This fourth I cannot understand;
My former adoration, used
Its reason, might obtain her hand,
But I am loth to be abused.
I'll woo her with a *little* soul,
I'll reason *more* of man's worth—
I'll humor her as those should be
Who ever have been since their birth.
I'll try to keep my heart in check,
And watch my rivals closely, while
I take from opposition's self
An argument to win her smile.
They shall be *honorable* men—
(She'll think me nobler than the rest!)
I'll say they're *great* to be so wise
In knowing from the *good*, the *best*.
And thus, and thus, I'll lay my scheme,
Reserving *soul* until I win;—
I would be sure to lose the race
By letting too much *blindness* in.

JOHN PUTNAM, THE SPY.

Two horsemen of King George rode furiously into a village of half a dozen rude dwellings, in the northern part of New York, and hailing the decrepit-looking inn keeper, cried out simultaneously, with many barbaric oaths, "Halloa! old wine-bibber! hast noted any cheating, lying and sneaking peddlar at they door to-day?"

"By my spurs!" pompously added Captain Dick, the elder of the two, "we have ridden these last thirty miles in vain if the scoundrel be not caught lurking in this hamlet. Hast seen him, Boniface? Speak man, we be in haste. I bid thee answer, by the king's command!"

The hesitating landlord held on to the horse-post, and replied, "Sirs, I be half deaf, yet methinks I guess your meaning. Be ye gallant troopers of his majesty after a stray peddlar, eh? What would ye with him?"

"'Sdeath! the rascally gray-beard questioneth us!" interrupted the younger horseman, a braggadocial private, and wheeling his steed around, he touched the tavern-keeper rather roughly with his gloved hand, and continued, "We desire no questioning, old dotard. Hast seen the peddlar? We would know this, and right quickly, too."

"O, be not rough, I pr'thee. A peddlar, sayest thou? Had he a pack?"

"Pack or no pack, hast seen him?" fiercely cried Dick.

"Patience, masters, but my memory is treacherous, and I must reflect. A peddlar? With a staff, did ye say?"

"I'll break thy skull with a staff, if thou befool us," said the bully, striking at the old man, who, rather nimbly for his looks, leaped out of the trooper's reach.

The captain then seriously threatened violence, and sternly demanded a reply. As if frightened into submission, he then hesitatingly said, "O—yea—yea—now I bethink myself. I did observe a sneaking peddlar pass here this morning, on foot, and in extreme haste."

"Which way—which road took he?" exclaimed both the others.

"That," deliberately answered the man, pointing to a traveled lane, that led from the one in which they stood.

"Art sure? If thou lie to us, by St. George, thou shalt be hung at thine own door, like a sign."

"Ay, an' that be not the road, thou mayest hang me," observed Boniface.

"To horse, then; he is six hours in advance; to horse—and a brevet to the one of us that catches the first sight of the spy!" shouted Captain Dick; and rapidly they dashed away, leaving clouds of dust behind them. But ere they had gone twenty yards, the inn-keeper shook his frame like a strong man and muttered, "Ay, when they catch me they may hang me." He then glanced around cautiously, and quickly entered the house.

Meanwhile, Captain Dick and his companion spurred their beasts to a race that would have injured animals unused to their hardy life. Mile after mile was left behind, until in three hours they had covered every step that a man could have walked in a whole day. Then, unsuccessful, they thought of returning.

"The infernal rebel hath eluded us. We calculated that he would hasten directly to the camp of Washington. We are misled, or passed him secreted in the forest."

"Perhaps that innkeeper deceived us. Methought he was not so imbecile as he pretended."

"By my soul's salvation! thou hast it. Dolts!—asses that we are! Didst not note the nimbleness of his leap when thy hand was lifted against him! Judas! how will this villian, triumph! Ride back—for thy life, ride like the lightning!"

"Nay, not back; if he be the spy, he hath taken the other road, and sent us on a fool's errand on this. A league hence, we passed a by path that doubtless intersects the highway, some distance to the west, along the river. ... direction. 'Ecod! Well, that be our d... would I have how have we idled; nor ... credited the clown with such wit."

"Ay, an' now that I suspect him, I recollect the quietude of the village. The place was solitary. Nor even proffered the man a taste of his wine."

"Ugh! didst note his keen eye?"

"True—like the spy's own, black as jet; t'was he himself, curse him! But surely our beasts need baiting after so long a ride, and a' faith, I feel like tasting of my flask."

"Mind it now, Wolf; we must capture that fellow, an' we starve ourselves and stall our steeds. On, on; five hundred pounds and a brevet! Thine be——

"The gold for me, Captain!"

"And I the brevet! Done. This ride shall cost the peddlar dear."

"Here we go! Huzza! Tally ho! Five hundred pounds!"

"Silence, Wolf; once upon his scent we must surprise the fugitive."

"Ay, quiet will I be, but, five hundred pounds! Jove! 'tis enough to reward the taking of two spies. Up, my gallant nag," he continued, slapping his horse's neck, "thou shalt be stabled a fortnight, if thou dost thy duty."

However, the path was much longer than they imagined. Darkness came on, and long after nightfall, they were compelled to rest themselves and their beasts at a log house and barn that opportunely lay in their way. After a couple of hours, they pursued their object, and at length emerged on the high road, upon which, as they conjectured, the fugitive was a league in advance of them, hastening toward the American rendezvous.

II.

John Putnam, who had so easily duped his pursuers, at the deserted hotel—deserted because of a late foray and murderous attack upon it by the British—was indeed hurrying along the turnpike, with a pack upon his shoulders and a staff in his hand. Under the lining of his clothes were secreted descriptions of the English forces lying in the vicinity, which it was necessary to place in Gen. Washington's possession, before he could make any decisive movement. Putnam's mission had thus far been successful, and upon his safe return reposed the equal success of his commander. Therefore, knowing himself pursued, he had already assumed and doffed several disguises, in the course of a hundred miles' travel, and at length, in his original costume, hailed with joy the familiar spots that indicated his approach to the American outposts.

"Thank Heaven!" he exclaimed, "that these weary limbs are near home. But thrice the distance would I walk, and, ay, even let myself be 'hanged at the door of an inn,' to further Washington's glory and save the lives of my countrymen. God!" he cried, looking upward, "Thou who watchest this struggle for Liberty, smile on our last effort! Save from tyranny thy true believers!

"But the sun will be up, anon; I must quicken my gait; already those troopers may have discovered my deceit, and are following me. Fearful is the apprehension. But, never flinch, Jack Putnam; this stick shall not let thee die without an effort.

"Ah! did I hear a foot-fall? Hist! Nay, it was the flutter of some bird, or the dawn-awaking of some beast. Stay, an' I'm captured or killed, who will—oh, the torture!—my wife and child! But, I have it! Gen. Washington promised to 'act a father's part toward my children, if I should fall doing my duty.' It's all right—it's all right, old fellow. Halloa! this is Hickory Hill, and I'm not far off the lines. Now, feet of mine, walk." In this soliloquising manner he muttered, until suddenly the clattering of horse feet became too distinct to escape his notice.

"Thunder! can they be so close? And yet I cannot hide in the brushwood. Washington must have these papers by twelve o'clock this day; I hav'nt time to hide, like a cowardly redcoat. I'm no coward, though a dozen Hessians be on my trail, like bloodhounds. I'll go on, an' if my tongue saves me not, by the mighty Hercules, this club shall."

So he continued his journey, and came in view of the beautiful Hudson, that in the distance was dotted by the white canvas of several fisherman, but these floated on their way unnoticed by him, who strained every nerve short of running, to gain the Continental headquarters. But nearer and closer came the horseman, and he could recognize their gruff voices in boisterous converse. Putnam turned a curve in the road, that ran up the hillside surrounded by huge trees and massive rocks, everything combining to render the spot romantic. While climbing this eminence, and for the hundredth time, boldly resolving not to secrete himself, he heard, with an emotion of excitement, the dragoons within fifty yards of him; and having just rounded the bluff, they discovered him. Both shouted with joy.

"Hah, thou cursed rebel! we have thee at last," cried the ruffian, Wolf—"Halloa, there, stop, or by George, we'll make mince meat of thee—halloa-a-a!"

"In the king's name, halt!" commanded Captain Dick, or rather Capt. Richard Moles, a man superior in some respects to his companion.

"Shall I be deaf, or stupid, or Dutch?" queried the peddlar to himself. "Open defiance is a last resource." But he quickly decided, as Wolf called out, "Halt! thou base, low, peddling coward, or I'll crop thine ears with my sabre." Nerving his arm, he suddenly stopped and turned to meet them.

"The same by the gods!" exclaimed Dick, on observing the peddlar's brave face.

"Huzza! five hundred pounds! down on thy marrow bones, and beg thy life."

"What want ye with me?" demanded the American.

"Want? Ask our colonel—ask the gibbet on to-morrow's dawn. Want? why, down, spy, on thy knees, and surrender!"

"That will I not!" shouted the other, with a sudden energy, that startled both the soldiers. Flinging off his burden, by a quick motion, he caught up his club, and with the first blow shivered to pieces the sword uplifted by the Captain to arrest him.

"Thy steel, Wolf; he's broken mine. Traitor! by heaven thou shalt die!"

"Nay, nay, it taketh two to make a bargain," coolly said Putnam, and while the Captain was grasping his pistols, another blow from the staff, discharged one of them in the air, and so discomfitted him that for a moment he remained inactive.

Wolf struck the spy's shoulder with his weapon, but made no dangerous wound, and boldly seizing him, the latter by main strength, dragged the burly fellow from his saddle. "A thousand furies!" shrieked he, "I believe thou art Satan."

"Let this convince thee!" cried the facetious peddlar, grasping the rascal's long sword, and by a powerful exertion, wrenching it from him, and dropping his stick. But by this time, Dick had recovered, and firing his remaining pistol, its ball entered the peddlar's leg, causing him for an instant to tremble with pain.

"Help!" screamed the conquered bully, as he fell under a severe blow from his own sword; and then, as the Captain leaped from his horse to assist, the scene became thrilling to excess.

The sword proving useless in this close conflict, Putnam dexterously broke it to pieces with his foot, and kicking the prostrate soldier at the same time, grappled with Dick, who was equal to him in strength and courage.

"St. George for me!" cried the latter.

"God and Liberty for me!" shouted the Continental.

"Dog! I have thee, now;" muttered Dick, clutching the others throat. "Up Wolf and aid me—I am choking him."

"Boast not yet," gasped the other, recovering his hold.

"Take that," said Wolf, picking up the spy's stick and striking him with it.

"And take thou this, and may God pardon me for it," thundered the peddlar, as he lifted his right arm, and drove his heavy fist against the soldier's head, reddening it with blood and brains. The unfortunate man fell down dead, like an ox before the butcher's axe.

At this awful sight, the Captain was appalled, but by strong efforts maintained his position. The pair fought like athletes, struggling, striking and groaning in the fierceness of their combat. At length the spy fell on the grass, paralyzed by the might of his powerful antagonist. "O, Washington! Washington!" he moaned "must I fail at length? Nay, nay——"

"Curse the doomed Washington!" exclaimed the other.

"Ah! this for thy foul malediction," retorted the patriot, once more regaining strength sufficient to return a fearful blow, which sensibly affected the Captain, who held tightly to the spy's throat, execrating Washington and his rebels to the uttermost.

But while his senses were receding and his eyes becoming filled with blood, his latent strength regathered itself. With an embrace that might have smothered a bear, he caused such excruciating pain, that Dick was compelled to relinquish his grasp. Then he struck the soldier's temple, and both fell down.

Fatigued, but not insensible, John Putnam recovered in a half an hour, sufficiently to catch one of the steeds so lately crossed by his enemies, and mounting he galloped to the headquarters of Washington, who, immediately after hearing the story of his adventure, ordered the bodies of the victims to be buried. However, when sought for, only the corpse of Wolf could be discovered. Doubtless the Captain had recovered, and retraced his path on the remaining horse.

John Putnam lived to an old age, but after this achievement he left the army, and joined the Quakers. Nothing can be adduced against his personal bravery—he always remained a warm personal friend of Washington, but his mind took a religious bias, the peculiarities of which are always respected in so honest a man. It was the blood, he said, of the man killed by his own clenched fist, that ever after tinged his thoughts with melancholy.

MILTON'S MOTHER.

The following letter appears in the London *Athenæum*:

"The parentage of the mother of the poet Milton has been, I believe, until the present time, a matter of great uncertainty. Professor Masson, in 1859, was unable to determine from the conflicting testimony whether she was originally a Jefferys, a Caston, or a Bradshaw; or whether one of these being her maiden name, she had, before becoming the wife of the poet's father, borne by prior marriage one or both of the others. His conclusion was, however, that her maiden name was Bradshaw, and the conflicting testimony was reconciled by supposing that she might have married a Jefferys or a Caston, or both, before becoming the wife of the scrivener of All Hallows, Bread street.

"A discovery recently made by me, while searching among the old marriage allegations in the Bishop of London's registry, enables me, I think, to set this question at rest. The record, stripped of its mere verbiage, is briefly as follows:

"'On the 28th of August, 1602, William Truelove, of Hatfield-Peverill, in the county of Essex, gentleman, aged about forty years, and had been a widower about seven years, alleged that he intended to marry Margaret Jeffreys of Newton Hall, in Great Dunmow, in the county of Essex, a maiden, aged about twenty years, the daughter of Paul Jeffrays, of the parish of St. Swithin's, London, merchant tailor, deceased, with the consent of her mother, Ellen Jeffrays, widow, whose consent was attested by John Milton, of the parish of All Hallows, Bread street, London, who married the sister of the said Margaret.'

"Unfortunately the early parish registers of St. Swithin's are hopelessly lost, and I have searched in vain for the will of Paul Jeffrays, not only among the records of the Perogative Court of Canterbury, but also among those of all the minor courts of probate of the period. His widow—of course the one whose consent is mentioned in the forgoing allegation—was buried, as is well known, at All Hallows, Bread street, on the 22d of February, 1610–11, as 'Mrs Ellen Jeffreys, the mother of Mr. John Mylton's wife;' but she also appears to have left no will.

"The variations in the orthography of the name are unimportant, and, taking this burial record and the marriage allegation together, nothing, I think, can be clearer than that the poet's mother was the daughter of Paul Jeffray (or Jefferys,) merchant tailor, of St. Swithin's, who died before 1602, and of Ellen his wife, who survived him and was buried at All Hallows in 1610–11.

"It is barely possible that before marrying the poet's father she may have already been a wife, though the age of her sister Margaret militates against the suggestion that she had been twice married before 1600 (the probable date of her marriage to John Milton, the elder;) but, if necessary still to pay any regard to the greatly confused traditions concerning this point, it seems more reasonable to suppose that it was her mother, and not herself, who was originally a Caston or a Bradshaw, and had married a Bradshaw or Caston before becoming the wife of Paul Jeffrays.

JOSEPH LEMUEL CHESTER."

What Whisky Does.

The Fairfield (Iowa) *Ledger* contains the following romance:

"Years ago a Pennsylvania farmer married a charming young girl from his own village. Farmer occasionally got tight. Wife objected; farmer became angry, stabbed his wife with a butcher-knife. Farmer leaves precipitately for the West.—Wife recovers. After five years marries again. Second husband dies in a year. She leaves for the West. Arrives at Fairview. Stops at a boarding house; meets former husband; years have passed; she does not recognize him, and he knows her not. He loves her; proposes. She accepts; they marry. Not twenty-four hours after the ceremony wife disrobes; an ugly scar is visible; husband sees the scar; is utterly amazed. Truth dawns upon them—it is the long lost husband, now a sober, wealthy merchant of Fairview."

—The imports of wheat into Great Britain for the first quarter of the present year were 8,465,551 cwts., of which 1,868,119 cwts. were from the United States.

—The minute hand of the British Parliament clock moves seven inches every half minute.

ISLE OF BEAUTY, FARE THEE WELL!

[At the request of an old friend and subscriber of the APPEEL, we reproduce the beautiful lines of Tom Moore:]

Shades of ev'ning, close not o'er us,
Leave our lonely bark awhile,
Morn, alas! will not restore us
Yonder dim and distant Isle—
Still my fancy can discover
Sunny spots where friends may dwell,
Darker shades around us hover,
Isle of beauty, fare thee well!

'Tis the hour, when happy faces
Smile around the taper's light,
Who will fill our vacant places.
Who will sing our songs to night?
Through the mist that floats above us,
Faintly sounds the vesper bell,
Like a voice from those who love us,
Breathing fondly, fare thee well.

When the waves are 'round me breaking,
As I pace the deck alone,
And my eye in vain is seeking
Some green leaf to rest upon—
What would I not give to wander
Where my friends and kindred dwell?
Absence makes the heart grow fonder—
Isle of beauty, fare thee well!

B.

THE PRESTON FAMILY.

How Connected with the Blairs, Hamptons and Others.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

LEXINGTON, November 13.

There was a reference, in the columns of the Gazette, a few days ago, to the relationship of Frank P. Blair, William Preston, of Kentucky, and Wade Hampton, and the effect of it upon the Democratic party in the late Presidential campaign. Perhaps a short history of that Preston family and its ramifications will enable some of your readers to explain other political movements of the past. The history I propose to give: John Preston, the first American branch of the family, came to this country from Londonderry, Ireland, in 1740; he married Elizabeth Patton. Col. James Patton, brother of Elizabeth, came to Virginia at the same time: was very wealthy and was killed by the Indians in 1753. He left two daughters, one of whom married Col. John Buchanan, and from him descended John Floyd, once Governor of Virginia, and we believe the father of John B. Floyd, James Buchanan's famous Secretary of War. John Preston had five children. Of them in their order:

1. Letitia Preston married Col. Robt. Breckindridge, a Virginia farmer. His son John Breckinridge, was a lawyer of eminence, was a United States Senator, and Attorney General under Jefferson. He had the famous Kentucky and Virginia resolution adopted by the Kentucky Legislature. His sons were three Presbyterian preachers, John Breckinridge who held the noted debate with Archbishop Hughes, R. J. B., and W. L. B. John C. Breckinridge, of rebel fame, was the grandson of this John Breckinridge and Letitia Preston.

2. Margaret Preston married the Rev. John Brown a Presbyterian minister, and from them were decended Hon. John Brown, United States Senator from Kentucky, James Brown first Secretary of State of Kentucky, Doctor Sam'l Brown, Professor in the Medical School of Transylvania University. John Mason and Orlando Brown, both eminent citizens of Kentucky, were sons of the Hon. John Brown.

3. William Preston—His descendants are very numerous. The mention of a few of them will be interesting. Francis Preston, his second son, was the father of the distinguished South Carolina orator, W. C. Preston. Francis Preston's fourth daughter, Sarah, married John B. Floyd, of Virginia, and Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, married his tenth child, Margaret. Francis Preston, son of John S., married a Miss Hampton, daughter of Gen. Wade Hampton. Col. William Preston's (of Smithfield, Va.,) second daughter, Sarah, married Crl. Jas. McDowell, of Virginia, and their daughter Eliza married Hon. Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri, whose daughter, Jessie Ann, married Gen. Jno. C. Fremont. William Preston's third son. William, married a Miss Hancock, of Virginia. and their eldest child, Henrietta, married Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, the great rebel chieftain. William Preston, of Kentucky, who nominated Frank Blair for Vice President, is also a child of William Preston and Miss Hancock. Letitia Preston, the fifth daughter of William Preston, married John Floyd, of Kentucky, and they afterward moved to Virginia. Their eldest son was John B. Floyd, of Virginia.

4. Ann Preston married Francis Smith, of Virginia. Their oldest daughter, Elizabeth, married James Blair, a lawyer, and Attorney General of Kentucky. This James Blair was the father of F. P. Blair, editor of the *Globe*, and he was the father of Montgomery Blair and Frank Blair.

5. Mary Preston, the fourth daughter of old John Preston married John Howard, of Virginia. Their son, Benjamin Howard, was Governor of Missouri. Margaret Howard, also their daughter, married Robert Wickliffe, of Lexington, Ky., whose daughter, Margaret, married Gen. William Preston, of Kentucky.

We omitted to mention among the ancestors Ann Preston, and her daughter, Agatha, who married Dr. Lewis Marshall, of Woodford county, Ky. Thomas F. Marshall, the orator, was their child. The above are a few of the descendants of John Preston and his wife, Elizabeth Patton.

We could extend the list much farther, but the above is enough to show the connection of several men who have acted conspicuous parts in the late stirring years. In the ramifications of the family we find them connected with the Taylors, Peytons, Bledsoes and Watts, of Virginia, one of the younger members marrying a Miss Lee, of the same State. The Reeses and Campbells, of Tennessee, the Harts, Todds, Castlemans and Paynes, of Kentucky, the Masons, of New York, etc., etc., spreading all over the South and West, and everywhere rising to eminence. Among them have been great lawyers, preachers, senators, generals and politicians. They were generally wealthy, and almost universally slaveholders, and while many of them were intense rebels and intense proslavery men, others of them were lifelong enemies to the institution. Although coming to this country from Ireland, the Preston's were Englishmen. The father of John Preston served under King William. He was a Presbyterian of the time of Cromwell and was said to be a man of strong mind and correct principles. That he partook of Puritan principles, and was a bitter opponent of the cavaliers of Charles and James, is quite certain.

—Great Britian paid £70,665,538 for cotton in 1866, and £48,338,241, in 1867; being an average of 28 cents per pound in 1866, and only $17\frac{1}{2}$ cents in 1867.

—Penny omnibuses are multiplying in London.

THE SALT MINES OF LOUISIANA.

Their Location and how they were Discovered

From the New Orleans Sunday Crescent.]

Among the most remarkable geological formations to be found in the Southern States, are the salt mines of "Petite Anse" or "Avery's Island," situated at the head of Vermillion Bay, in the southwestern portion of the state, between the Texas line and the Mississippi river.

Petite Anse Island—if island it may be called, for it is only seperated from the main land by a narrow creek, not more than twenty-five feet in width—comprises all the high lands to be found for a great many miles in all directions. It was inhabited at an early period in the history of Louisiana; and when Teach (or Black Beard, as he was called) the celebrated pirate traded up Bayou Teche (which was named after him,) it was well known and inhabited by quite a number of persons—half fisherman, smugglers and pirates.

Even at this period it was known that there was upon the island a salt spring of unusual value, and that it was made available for the manufacture of salt by the early settlers, their rough contrivances, which are found in the immediate locality, abundantly prove.

After the requisition of Louisiana by the United States, and when after the smuggling, slaving and piratical gangs gave up the business as too unprofitable, and when the low price of all sorts of supplies rendered the manufacture of salt by the old process anything but remunerative, the use of these springs was discontinued, and excepting a small stream of water which issued from the ground, almost hidden by undergrowth and brambles, little remained of the old Salt Springs.

As I remarked above, this island is the only high land for many miles in any direction, and it is beyond doubt one of the most picturesque spots to be found in the South. Standing upon its highest, ground one can overlook the flat, though interesting, prairie lands on all sides, except the south, where Vermillion Bay washes its grassy shores.

Its highlands are almost mountains, considering their surroundings, and the character of the verdure upon them is so entirely different from all that which borders upon it, that a person suddenly transported to the center of one of its glades would never imagine that he was within a quarter of a mile of a flat, wet prairie, entirely devoid of other vegetation than grass and reeds.

At the base of these hills the noble oak spreads it broad branches and overshadows nearly half an acre on every side. Higher up you meet the sweet gum, then the silver-leaved poplar, then the bay and magnolia. The wild rose, the violet and the yellow jasmine perfume the air in the spring, and thousands of sweet singing birds add the music of their voices to make the locality truly enchanting.

From the summit of these hills views can be had of the entire country to the north, east and west, where countless herds graze upon the rich grasses of the prairie, while the white sails of the craft which navigate the bay assist in beautifying a picture already sufficient lovely and romantic.

No one can visit the island without concluding that it is indeed a paradise on earth, unless he was one of those whose soul is incapable of noble sentiments. It is a place where a saint could wish to live and die—one of those spots most calculated to wean a man from heaven—for there life should be eternal.

But to return to the salt mines. As I remarked above, the old spring had been almost forgotten. The island knew no more the adventurous slaver and smuggler, free-booter, filbustero and pirate; but had become the home of several refined and cultivated gentlemen, who pursued the peaceful occupation of cultivating the sugar cane, which amply repaid the labor of their numerous slaves; for the land was of the very best description. However, when in the summer of 1862, in consequence of the blockade enforced upon the commerce of Louisiana by the federal government, the price of salt, which had been one dollar and a quarter per sack, went up to thirty and forty dollars, and was hardly to be had throughout the South at that price, it occured to Mr. John Avery, a son of the owner of the land upon which the old salt spring was situated, to open and work it. He did so, and soon found that the demand for his product largely exceeded his capacity to meet it. And then bethinking himself of the advisability of digging it out so as to open its sources for a more free exit of the water, he set several superannuated negroes to work to accomplish it. These old negroes did not work very industriously; so, on the third morning afterwards, when Mr. Avery went round to see how they were getting along, he only found them fourteen feet below the surrounding surface, when the following conversation ensued:

"I can't dig furder down, Mars John caze I've struck a flat rock which kivers the whole bottom."

"Nonsense," said Mr. Avery, "I never heard of there being a rock within fifty miles of here; you have struck an old sunken log."

"No! it's sure nuff rock, 'fore God, Mars John, it is."

"Well, then, break off a piece with your pick-axe and send it up to me."

The old darkey broke off a piece as ordered and sent it up in the bucket. It was all covered with black mud and ooze, but when washed proved to be a solid crystal of pure rock salt. And this was the way these mines were discovered.

It cannot be supposed that Mr. Avery lost any time in investigating this wonderful discovery, and he found that at about fourteen feet below the surface of the soil salt was to be found in a solid mass all the way to the edge of the bay. The vein seemed to lie in the valley between two ridges; but how far it extended, or what was its limit, has never yet been determined. That there was salt enough there to supply the world, was apparent; and the best of it was, that it would cost little or nothing to get it to market, as both Bayou Teche and Vermillion Bayou were within a short distance. Upon being analyzed, it was found that it was as pure in its natural state as any of the best brought to market, and as it could be gotten out in bulk, required no preparation for shipment.

Judge Avery, the father of the gentleman who made this valuable discovery, at that date had a large sugar crop planted and in a forward state of cultivation; but he ceased all agricultural operations, and fully comprehending the importance to the country of this wonderful deposit of one of the great wants of the Southern people, at once put all his available force at work on the mines, and in a few weeks salt was being shipped to all parts of the Confederacy—even to Virginia—by hundreds of thousands of pounds, and the sugar crop rotted where it grew.

It was shipped just as it came out—being blasted in solid blocks weighing hundreds of pounds. Mine after mine was opened and were penetrated to the depth of over twenty feet, but still the bottom of the vein was never found.

Just let the reader think of this. A mass of pure salt, as white as crystal, surrounding him on all sides, while he stands in a chamber some twenty-five feet deep—open at the top—which has been excavated into the same valuable material.

As a guest of Capt. H. B. Stevens, of the Crescent regiment, at present the head of the well known clothing house of Lyons & Stevens, corner of St. Charles and Common streets, who was then stationed on the island with his company, I visited these mines in the winter of 1863, when they were in full blast and the vicinity was crowded with wagons, (coming from as far as North Georgia and Alabama) awaiting their turn to be served. Captain Stevens, assured me that this trade had been going on for months, and was getting better and better every day.

The proprietor must have made millions before his mines were captured and broken up in 1864, when Banks made his advance up Red River, which met such a disastrous reception at Mansfield.

Since the war two or three efforts have been made to work these mines, but, from one cause or another, they have so far failed. However, that they will yet prove of inestimable value cannot be doubted. Judge Avery, the owner of them, is a Southern gentleman of the old school; and their discoverer, Capt. John Avery, after having left wealth and all he held dear to serve in the "lost cause," is one of those whom good fortune cannot render selfish nor misery taint.

I look upon these mines as more valuable than many principalities, and that their products will one day rank among the most valuable of our State cannot be questioned.

B.

Reformation Caricatures.

A writer in the *Dublin University Magazine* says:

"At the period of the reformation two satirists distinguished themselves on opposite sides. Thomas Murner, born at Strasburg in 1475, was in his childhood a cripple, yet he appears to have recovered the use of his limbs later in life. At the end of the century he became master of arts in the University of Paris, and subsequently entered the Franciscan Order. His fame as a German poet promoted him to the rank of laurerte to the Emperor of Germany. He obtained the title of Doctor of Theology in 1509. He is best known by his satirical writings, which were directed against the vices of all ranks, clerical and secular, not sparing the highest church dignitaries. However, when Luther began to be heard of, he assailed him and his party, his pieces being embellished with vigorous woodcuts. He himself is frequently represented in these designs in the dress of a Franciscan friar, and with a cat's head. He was invited to London by Bluff King Hal, cordially entertained, and on his return to France he communicated an additional infusion of vinergar to his satire. The chief of his early works is the "Narrenbeschwerung (Conspiracy of Fools,) 1503-1512." One of the illustrations represented Folly presenting for competition the prize of a capacious fool's cap, which seems eagerly coveted by the Pope, the Emperor, and other magnates. In another, Folly, in the garb of a husbandman, is sowing young fools broadcast, and a plentiful crop of mature ones is springing up in his wake. These illustrations are very vigorously executed.

"Hans Sachs was the satirical champion of Luther's party. He was a restless genius, and wandered from city to city, composing verses on the interesting topics of the moment and singing them in the street. In 1519 he married and settled in Noremberg, and thenceforward his effusions were issued through the press. They consisted of songs, ballads, satires and dramatic pieces, rude in style, in accordance with the taste of the time, but full of cleverness. Many of them were printed on broadsides and illustrated with large engravings on wood. In one of his illustrations a couple of ladies, established behind a large ornamented wedding ring, are ensnaring gentlemen decorated with the unfailing fool's cap. One is already secured and lying helpless; another, just being pinned, is loudly protesting against his hard fortune; a third, flying in the air, seems bent on a plunge, and a crowd of noble people are looking on and apparently approving of the proceedings of the fair birdcatchers.

"As we advance upon our researches we find a great improvement in the skill and ability of the artists. The combat was kept up by the hostile writers and draughtsmen in a spirit of intense savagery—no amenity, no respect. There is a curious plate preserved by Jaime in his 'Musee de Caricature,' in which the artist's prejudices can only be guessed at. Luther on one side, Calvin on the other, are both engaged in pulling the Pope's hair. He has a hand laid on the head of each, it is not easy to say with what intent, but they pay no attention, being intent on worrying each other. Luther has seized on Calvin's beard and is pulling it vigorously, while the latter meditates a blow with a heavy Bible on the nose of his tormentor."

—M. Germain Delavigne, brother of the poet, has just died at Montmorency, France, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. He was a dramatic author, and produced the "Dervis," the "Auberge" and "Thibault," in 1811 and 1813. He was the friend and colaborer of Scribe, with whom he brought out the "Macon" in 1823, the "Muette" in 1828, the "Somnambule" in 1829, the "Mysteries d'Udolphe" in 1852, and the "Nonne Sanglante" in 1854. In conjunction with his brother Casimir, he was the author of "Charles VI.," played for the first time in 1843.

—It is stated that more than 2,500,000 English women are unmarried. Of these 43,964 are outdoor agricultural laborers, nearly 1,000,000 house servants, and 15,000 governesses.

LATTER-DAY SAINTS.

A Day with the Mormons in Salt Lake City.

BY REV. ALBERT WILLIAMS.

In the early gray of the morning of the 19th of October I was set down from the overland mail coach at the Townsend House, the best hotel, I am told, in the city, and good enough for any place. After a luxurious bath and ample justice done to a well-spread breakfast, I was "fresh" for the day's observations. "Mine host," Townsend, originally from Maine, an elder and man of influence in the community of Mormons, very kindly assisted me in the plan and order of my undertakings, to whom, and to Mr. Webber, assistant editor of the *Evening Telegraph*; to the intelligent and courteous janitor in charge of the grounds in which the tabernacle is situated, as also the foundation walls of the great temple to be; and to President George A. Smith, who has succeeded to the prominent position occupied by the late Heber Kimball, and through whom I obtained my presentation to *the* President, Brigham Young; I am under special obligations for the favors and information received from them.

INTERVIEW WITH BRIGHAM YOUNG.

Not from a motive of curiosity merely, if at all, but simply to avail myself of the best means of information, I sought an interview with President Brigham Young. Being presented at the business office of Mr. Young, I found myself in the presence of several prominent Mormons, among whom were a brother of the President, and Brigham Young, Jr. At my entrance, the President, who was standing engaged in conversation with those around him, invited me to be seated, and himself took a seat beside me. I had no secret to draw forth from the acknowledged and undoubted chief ruler of the Mormons. My only wish was to gain for myself a better understanding of the leading features and influences of Mormon institutions. Thus the conversation soon assumed the character of mutual inquiries and communications. The history of the settlement of Salt Lake City was briefly given—that the emigration from Nauvoo originally had it in view to make this, and not the Pacific shore, their destination; that when they first came here, sage-brush was the only vegetation relieving the dreariness of a seeming desert; and, by bringing the waters of the neighboring hills down upon this barren plain, soon "the wilderness became a fruitful field." As truly a desert, Mr. Young remarked, as the region to the west which I had passed over, was the original site of this city. The visits of clergymen at Salt Lake I was assured are ever welcome, that so a fair and better understanding might be gained and diffused respecting the Mormons, and the preaching of such in their tabernacles, was not only allowed, but encouraged among them. In this connection Mr. Young noticed the fact of the visit and preaching of my friend, the Rev. B. J. Lowe, of California, in 1864, as well as the donation which Mr. Lowe had caused to be made of a box of bibles, which had been duly distributed in the city.

The Mormon population, Mr. Young said, will be increased this year by an emigration of five thousand from abroad; but the fact of such increase is not noticed in Salt Lake City, for immediately upon their arrival the new-comers are distributed throughout the immense district claimed as Mormon territorry, extending from the north point of Salt Lake, in a wide belt of 450 miles southward from Salt Lake City. It was hardly to be expected that no allusion would be made to the exile from Nauvoo; and accordingly enough was said on that point to show that there is retained in the fraternity a lively remembrance of that violent experience. Still, I must acknowledge that the utterance and spirit of these remarks showed none of the vindictiveness and bitterness which are actually charged against Mormons, and Mormon leaders in particular. Nor did Mr. Young, as the suppositious prophet of the Mormon dispensation, fail to insinuate, when the conversation assumed a more religious turn, his persuasion of being favored with the gift of a supernatural illumination; and, whatever I might and did interpose as a modification and correction of his peculiar notions, I am more than ever impressed with the conviction that, although other means of influential control may be employed, the religious element, in his hands and according to his peculiar and forcible manner, is the most potent appliance used in acquiring and maintaining his great ascendancy over so many and diverse minds. In estimating the personal character and power of Mr. Young, no one who comes in contact with him can fail to accord to him the possession of intellectual gifts to an extraordinary degree, while, as compared with others around him, as elders, bishops and counsellors, he is the undoubted peer of all.

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF MORMONDOM.

The face of society, as it ordinarily presents itself in Salt Lake City, in no extraordinary degree differs from that which is usually observed in large communities variously gathered and brought together. Peculiarities there doubtless are among them. Their general appearance, however, is much better than I had imagined; they are not the queer people their anomalous association might lead one to fancy them; they seem a superior and more normal people than the insane, wry-faced, deformed subjects of spiritualistic diabolism I have sometimes seen. For the time being, in looking upon the outward aspect of Mormon society, one may easily forget the fact of any special qualities of mind, or modes and habits of life, which may have made any or the most of these people fit subjects of so strange a delusion, and, finding in them, as compared with other people, greater resemblances than differences, may also lose sight of the great gulf which separates their organic association, and isolation from the rest of the world. Salt Lake City is a busy hive of working bees, an epitome, I suppose, of Mormondom in general, to which it is a Mecca or Jerusalem, towards which pilgrims journey, and whither "the tribes go up." Here was the immense gathering of thousands in the late Mormon Conference. Here, notwithstanding so many of the city are out upon line the of the great railroad, all is astir. To all are assigned their places; to every man, it is said, is given an office. The organization of the community is complete, even to the matter of military discipline and defence. I will resume this subject in another letter.—[*N. Y. Observer*.

"LA PERICHOLE."

Offenbach's Latest Opera Bouffe.

From the New York Evening Mail.]

It is now said that the overthrow of Queen Isabella was brought about by the "Grand Duchesse de Gerolstein." The performance of that opera bouffe in Madrid so impressed the Spanish people with the disgrace of having a licentious court that they determined to get rid of their *Grande Duchesse* and her *Fritz* at the earliest moment, and so Isabella and Marfori were not permitted to return, when once they had left the capital. Offenbach has chosen for his latest work, "La Perichole," a subject from the Spanish regime in South America, which so closely resembles the *Grand Duchesse* that it is the self-same story inverted as to the two principal characters. In the one, the reigning monarch, a woman, makes love to a private soldier, who cares nothing for her, but remains constant to a peasant girl that loves him. In the other, a Spanish viceroy becomes desperately enamored of a vagabond street singer, who will not return his passion in her fidelity to Piquillo, a young fellow of her own class in life. The Viceroy has a habit of wandering about Lima in disguise, like the honest Caliph in the streets of Bagdad, with this difference, that while Haroun was looking out to see how his subjects were getting along, the Viceroy was looking out for pretty girls. In this way he stumbles upon La Perichole, who is nearly famished and who consents to accompany him to the palace upon the offer of a good dinner, but who writes a letter to Piquillo promising eternal constancy and a speedy return after she has something to eat. The *Lettre de la Perichole* is one of the gems of the opera. Upon arriving at the palace, an unexpected embarrassment is presented in the fact that none but married women, under the vigorous etiquette of Spain, can enter that abode of vice-royalty. It is therefore indispensable to get a husband for La Perichole without delay, and the first man in the streets is picked up to be married to her. She decidedly objects, and yet this first man chances, without her knowledge, to be Piquillo, who, on his part, yields only to compulsion, being quite ignorant that it was his inamorata he is to take in marriage. The mutual discovery gives rise to comical situations, and then Piquillo is locked up securely, and the Viceroy attempts to win La Perichole with costly presents, which affords the opportunity of a pendant to the song of "Ah, que j'aime les militaires!" in the song of "Ah, que j'aime les diamants!" But the diamonds fail of gaining La Perichole's affections, and after a time the Viceroy consents to Piquillo's release and possession of the bride. There is a latent satire in the opera which the French censorship did not fail to detect in ordering *gouvernment* to be changed in one place to *pays* and in another to *administration*, but the libretto, which is the work of the joint authors of the *Grande Duchesse*, Messrs. Henri Meilbac and Ludovic Halevy, is a matter of small consequence in comparison with the music. Piquillo's best song is "La femme il n'y a que ça." It is characteristic of Offenbach, and in two months' time, when Bateman has brought out the piece, will be whistled by all the little vagabonds on Broadway.

The Cost of War.

A pamphlet has been recently published, by Mr. Leroy Beaulieu, a Frenchman, entitled "Contemporary Wars," showing the enormous cost, in life and treasure, of the wars of Christendom during a period of thirteen years, commencing with 1853.

The following table exhibits, at a glance, the author's estimate of the fearful destruction of life and property caused by these wars.

The first column gives the estimated number of men killed on the battle-field, or who died of wounds or of sickness in hospital, and the second column the estimated money cost, in francs, of the various wars:

	LIFE COST. Men.	MONEY COST. Francs.
Crimea	784,992	8,500,000,000
Italy	45,000	1,500,000,000
Schleswig Holstein	3,500	180,000,000
United States	800,000	35,000,000,000
Germany (Prussia and Austria)	45,000	1,650,000,000
Mexico, Cochin China, St. Domingo and Paraguay	65,000	1,000,000,000
Grand total	1,743,491	47,830,000,000

The Little Sisters of the Poor.

From the New Orleans Times.]

The Little Sisters of the Poor are an order of religious ladies, who devote themselves by vow to the care of the poor and infirm of both sexes—preparing their food, clothing and bedding with their own hands, and employing such as are able to work in occupations suited to their age and strength. The origin of the society or order is a little curious, and fitly shows from what "little acorns great oak trees grow." It seems that a priest residing in one of the poorer provinces of France, had in his employ for many years a most worthy and industrious servant woman; being economical and thrifty, she accumulated quite a little sum from her wages, and finally asked the good priest's advice as to its disposition. He suggested to her the good she could accomplish and the happiness she might achieve by expending her little store judiciously in relieving the poor, mentioning, at the same time, one of their neighbors, an old and infirm woman, in the extreme of poverty. Touched by the story, the servant at once went to the old woman's relief, renting a little room and providing for her comfort. Meantime a wealthy lady in the vicinity, observing her devotion to charity, proposed that they associate themselves in the good work, on a settled plan, which proved so efficacious that it soon grew to be an association, with co-operative branches throughout the neighboring villages and cities. Thus the "Little Sisters of the Poor" have been engaged in this work of charity in Europe and in some portions of the United States for about thirty years, supporting a large number of poor from the remnants of food obtained from the tables of persons in easy circumstances, most of which would be thrown away if not so gathered up and saved by them. Their own diet is the same as that of the poor whom they serve. Wherever established, their extraordinary success in supporting the indigent upon the waste of others, and their influence in instilling habits of industry and cleanliness amongst the abject poor, have been considered a public blessing.

—Salmon fishing in the Ohio has been unusually good this year.

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SUNDAY APPEAL.

SUNDAY MORNING, NOV. 29, 1868

THE NEWS.

The Fort Smith *Herald* of the 14th says the Lutherans are about building a new church edifice in that city.

The Earl of Dudley is styled the Iron Earl. His iron mines cover an area of ten square miles, and are worked by 8,00 miners.

Rev. Allen Clark, of Seymour, Conn., took part in three marriages the other day, officiating in the first two as minister, and in the last as bridegroom.

The oldest physician in the world Prof. Veriugo, has just died at Salamanca, Spain, at the age of 104, after practicing medicine eighty-six years.

The residence of Judge Reeves and nine other buildings were destroyed by fire at Somerville, Tenn., on Monday night last. Loss $6000. No insurance.

The Boston *Post* says: "Sumner, Forney, Wetmore, Butler, Greeley and Sickles are to ornament the European courts for the next four years. So rumor asserts."

The residence of Mr. J. B. Hill, of Covington, Tenn., was destroyed by fire a few days since, supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

The Iron Mountain Railroad is to be pushed to completion. Gen. Tappen and his friends in the enterprise held a meeting in Little Rock the other day, and are "going for it."

A man by the name of Chapin, lately from Texas, was killed in Sorrell's Prairie, on Tuesday last, by a man named Fisher, who accompanied the Sheriff to arrest him for some trivial offense.

The Camden (Ark.) *Bulletin* is issuing a handsome little daily, containing telegrams, etc. It is the first enterprise of the sort ever started there, and does credit to the energetic proprietors.

The Arkadelphia (Ark.) *Southern* *Standard* of the 21st goes for railroad improvement in that State, in the strongest terms, and argues in the right vein. We hope the people will respond to the labors of the press of Arkansas in that regard.

The Panola *Star* of the 28th says: About half way between Panola and Batesville a camp of gipsies has been located for the past three or four weeks plying their questionable calling to the great annoyance of passers-by and the neighborhood in their vicinity.

Panslavism does not meet with the approbation of the Russian Government, as it has recently suspended for six months the *Moskowa*, the Panslavic organ, for having neglected the warnings given it to "avoid circulating reports calculated to create enmity among the population, and embitter the latter against the Government."

The nomination to the Chancellorship of the Edinburgh University took place on the 20th. Lord Justice General Inglis and Mr Gladstone were proposed for the office. The show of hands is stated to have been nearly equal for each candidate, but it was officially declared to be in favor of the Lord Justice General.

The Okolona *News* has changed its name, editor and political principles. It has assumed its original name, *Prairie News*. G. D. Winston retires, and Dr. R. M. Tindall and A. Pollard take charge of the editorial columns. The *News* will advocate the Reconstruction policy of Congress and sustain Congress and the administration of Grant.

The New York *Sun* thinks the following would make a pretty good Cabinet: Edwin M. Stanton, District of Columbia, State; Robt. C. Shenck, Ohio, Treasury; Henry Wilson Massachusetts, War; David G. Farragut, Tennessee, Navy; Elihu Washburne, Illinois, Interior; Horace Greeley, New York, Postmaster General; James F. Wilson, Iowa, Attorney General.

Walking dresses for every day wear are most popular in Paris when the material is Scotch plaid—the Graham preferred to the brighter varieties—and made with a *paletot* or double cape looped in the back. These dresses and similar ones in English serge, worn over a small crinoline and with high boots trimmed with fur, form a sensible and modest yet *distingue* attire for the street.

Leprosy is reported to be spreading at a fearful rate in the Sandwich Islands, and the Government is urged to adopt severe measures in order to check the disease, which is believed to have been introduced by the emigrants from China. This description of leprosy is considered contagious, and unless its progress can be arrested, the Sandwich Islands, it is asserted, will, in fifteen years time be depopulated.

Compulsory education, according to a recent speech of the Marquis of Salisbury is repugnant to the idea of liberty, and tends to lessen the manliness of the English character. On the continent of Europe he admitted authority was exercised with evident advantage in compelling attendance at school, but in those countries the policeman took charge of the inhabitants from the cradle to the grave.

The Somerville *Falcon* of the 26th inst. says: An unfortunate affray occurred in this place on Wednesday evening last between G. W. Starry, our town constable, and J. B. Stafford, in which the latter was killed and officer Starry received a painful wound from a pistol-shot in the hand. Mr. Starry made a narrow escape. The ball, after passing through his hand, struck him in the breast, but its force being spent, only passed through his clothing and did not enter the flesh.

The change in the current of popular taste in favor of startling sensation and broad burlesque, is no doubt due to the immoderate manner in which Americans work. When the daily avocations of life partake of such intense excitement as they do in this country, it is but natural that people's amusements should run in the same way. This is why only old-fashioned people like Shakespeare; the new fashion discriminates in favor of Daly and Boucicault.

A doubt has arisen in Washington whether the position of United States Minister to Russia, held by Cassius M. Clay, is vacant or not. Some time ago Mr. Clay sent in his resignation, which was accepted by the Secretary of State. Shortly afterwards, however, Mr. Clay transmitted a second communication, stating that he had reconsidered his action, and desired to withdraw his resignation. The question is exciting attention, as several interesting and difficult points of law must be considered before a decision can be arrived at.

A correspondent of the Nashville *Union and American*, writing from Thompson's Station, in Williamson county, says: On a line of hills commencing about seven miles from Franklin, and running in an east-northern course about twenty-five miles, there is the finest bloom of coal I have ever seen. I have not made any inspection myself, except in one or two places, and some of the coal taken from the ground at the depth of six inches burns equal to the best Cumberland coal that you have in your city.

The Supreme Court for New York city has recently decided that although in prize cases the United States Courts had asserted the right to treat the rebels as belligerents, yet that civil contracts between parties North and South were not dissolved by the war, as the United States retained jurisdiction all over the country, and that a summons served during the rebellion upon a person in New Orleans would be sufficient to sustain a judgment against him as a party in a suit brought in the United States Courts in New York.

A Chattanooga paper of Friday says: Within a few months fifty thousand dollars worth of land has been purchased and paid for in Cumberland county by parties from the North. This has caused such an advance in the business interests of that county that the value of property has doubled. A gentleman who came from Pittsburg to Nashville by steamboat last week, reports that there were fourteen families of emigrants from Western Pennsylvania on the boat with him, all bound for Tennessee.

Apropos of Venice, that gay capital has just received, as Secretary of the British Embassy, Mr. Robert Lytton, the son of Lord Lytton, better known as "Owen Meredith," the author of "Lucille." This gentleman's diplomatic career has made him acquainted with many countries and cities. It began some years ago, in Washington, where he resided as attache of the English Legation, under Sir Henry Bulwer, his uncle. Thence he went to Florence, where his literary character and poetical taste were sensibly influenced by intimate association with the Brownings, man and wife, at that time living at Cassa Guidi. From Florence he was transferred to Paris, and became a member of the diplomatic family of Lord Cowley, in the Faubourg St. Honore. Subsequently he served as Charge at Athens, from which classic spot he sent "Lucille" to the press, his previous volumes, "Clytemnestra" and "The Wanderer," having been written in Paris. Of late years Mr. Lytton has been Secretary of Legation at Lisbon, and in the line of promotion he now goes to Vienna. His predecessor at this latter post was the Hon. Julian Fane, his literary colleague in the poem of "Tannhauser." Mr. Lytton was married in London in 1865.

A curious action against Maj. Yelverton, at the instance of his former antagonist, Maria Theresa Longworth, otherwise Yelverton, was decided by the first division of the Court of Sessions. The lady now seeks to have the judgments of the Court and of the House of Lords "reduced," that is to say, annulled and declared void, on the ground that the Scotch Courts had not jurisdiction to entertain actions in which neither of the parties was domiciled in Scotland, or had even forty days' residence before citation. The Court seemed to think that, as the lady in the present action of reduction appealed to the same Court whose jurisdiction to decide the former case she was denying, her case amounted to a contention that it had no jurisdiction to decide wrong, but it had jurisdiction to decide rightly and repair that wrong. They, therefore, dismissed the action. The lady, on the other hand, may say that the decision of Thursday amounts to an acknowledgement that all the judgments in the foregoing action were pronounced by courts without jurisdiction.

The New Orleans *Times* of Thursday announces the death of one of the oldest members of the press of that city, for the last twenty-six years actively engaged in the practice of his profession, Mr. Henry T. Brooke, who was a native of England and commenced life as a barrister in that country; afterwards coming to the United States he enlisted, and took part in the Florida war, and on one occasion was left for dead on the field. For these services he was awarded a position by the Government, which was continued uninterrupted up to the time of his death. It was the boast of Mr. Brooke that he had labored upon every paper published in New Orleans since 1842, when, he commenced his newspaper career upon the *Tropic*. His last connection was with the *Times*, but failing health caused him to intermit and finally relinquish his labors several months ago, his last contribution being a report of a yacht race which took place last summer.

As has already been announced, the Hon. Waddy Thompson, formerly a distinguished member of Congress from South Carolina, died at Tallahassee, Fla., last Monday. Mr. Thompson was born on the 8th of September, 1798, at Pickensville, S. C., of highly respectable and affluent parents. He was educated at the South Carolina College, at which he graduated in 1814, and after studying the legal profession for over four years was admitted to the bar in 1819. Entering into political life, the deceased was successively member of the Legislature of his native State, a member of Congress and Minister to Mexico. At the time of his demise he was in the seventy-first year of his age, and with his death another of the prominent Southern politicians of the Calhoun era has passed away.

The following are the grand officers elect of the Grand Lodge of Arkansas, A. F. and A. M., for the ensuing twelve months: M. W., E. H. English, Grand Master; R. W., Sam. W. Williams, Grand Lecturer; R. W., David Nichols, Grand Orator; R. W., John Hill, Grand Senior Warden; R. W. M., W. Locke, Grand Junior Warden; R. W., D. Blocher, Grand Secretary; R. W., R. L. Dodge, Grand Treasurer; Brother L. H. Roots, Grand Senior Deacon; Bro. H. McCallum, Grand Junior Deacon; Bro. Thos. R. Welsh, Grand Chaplain; Bro. G. McCowan, Grand Marshal; Bro. Charles Kantcrowicz, Grand Pursuivant; Bro. F. J. Cameron, Grand Sword Bearer; Bros. Isaac C. Hicks and Chas. W. Belknap, Grand Stewards; Bro. Jas. Tunnah, Grand Tyler.

It has been suggested that one of the reforms of society in which the female clubs can lend powerful aid, is the observance of early hours at social gatherings, parties and balls. At public balls, the season for which is now commencing, the dancing does not begin much before 10 o'clock, and consequently the evening is prolonged until four or five o'clock in the morning. Hence, on the next day, the participants in what should be an amusing relaxation are entirely unfit for business, or even for the lighter tasks of home. Headaches, general depression and unstrung nerves, are the result of entertainments which become dissipations. After midnight every party-goer should be at home.

Two very great people were lately buried on the same day in England—the Duchess of Sutherland and the Archbishop of Canterbury. The chief mourners over the bier of the Duchess were the Prince of Wales and Lord Bagot as proxy for the Queen, and the pall was borne by the lordliest of the lords and the knightliest of the knights. The archiepiscopal obsequies were without pomp, and the body of the deceased prelate was deposited in the burial ground of the parish church of Addington. The Queen did not attend, even vicariously, but the Prince of Wales, being unable to assist at two funerals at once, graciously sent Gen. Knollys to represent him.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs reports that the number of Indians now within the bounds of the United States, exclusive of those in Alaska, is about 300,000. He states that the Cheyennes and Arapahoes have clearly violated their treaty promises, made scarcely a year ago to the commissioners sent to treat with them. It is difficult to account for their bad behavior on any other ground than their innate love of plunder and revenge, under a feeling of dissatisfaction, caused, it is presumed, by the non-delivery of guns and ammunition promised them by the commissioner, but withheld because the Cheyennes have not kept peace.

At the recent Woman's Suffrage Convention in Boston, Senator Wilson stated that, under the fourteenth article (the amendment) of the Constitution of the United States, he would have no hesitation in voting for an act of Congress to give the colored men in every State the right to vote. He added, however, that as many persons did not place this construction upon the fourteenth article, there would have to be another amendment submitted. In his opinion, the Constitution could be so amended, that the right of suffrage, in six or eight months, will be secured to the colored men all over the land.

The falling off during the last two years in the attendance at the common schools of New England, it is asserted, is not to be attributed to a neglect of education or to mistakes in the returns, but to an actual decrease in the number of children. It is stated that forty years ago ten children in a family were very frequently observed, and that the average number of the offspring of parents aged forty-five, was seven. Now, however, the average is only four. In many towns the deaths exceed the births, and only the immigration of foreigners keeps up the general standard of the population.

The New York *Evening Post* says: The extension of the Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad to Rome, Ga., where it connects with the lines of railroad to the North, and to Charleston and Savannah, was completed on the 31st of October, and cotton is now forwarded direct from Selma, Ala., to New York, by way of Charleston, and comes through in eight days, diminishing by about one-half the time previously required.

Mr. E. T. Kingman, of Washington, the well known "Ion," in former years, of the *Journal of Commerce*, Baltimore *Sun*, Charleston *Courier*, and other journals of high character, has recently returned from England. He is a gentleman of great sagacity, and has long been familiar with questions pertaining to our foreign relations. Mr. Kingman expresses the opinion that Mr. Reverdy Johnson has rendered this country great service by his speeches in England, and is confident he will be able to bring the Alabama claims to a speedy settlement.

Mr. Pearson Hill, a son of Sir Rowland Hill, (ex-Secretary to the English Post-office,) has invented a machine for facilitating the stamping of letters in postoffices. It is self-inking, and impresses the two requisite stamps at once, to obliterate the postage stamp and give the time and place of stamping. As many as two hundred and eighteen letters have been single-stamped, and one hundred and eighty double-stamped, by help of the machine, in one minute, test time.

The Wills Valley Railroad Company will open their headquarters at Chattanooga on the 1st December, and the work of construction of the road be prosecuted to completion. The cars are running to Newton from the northern end, and from the southern end to Galena. From Meridian there will be a road to Mobile, and from Meridian or some other point on the Wills Valley road, a direct line to New Orleans.

The Albany *Argus* explains the secret of Shenck's riches in this paragraph: "One-fourth of the city of Little Rock, Ark., stands in Robert C. Shenck's name, he having bought it up at a tax or confiscation sale. He draws the rent ($100,000 annually) and leaves the former owners—who contest his title—to pay the taxes. He has never paid the purchase money, and so far he has a safe and good thing any way."

The chaplain of Sing Sing Penitentiary, New York, has recently been making a thorough investigation in reference to the early religious influences exercised upon the prisoners. Out of 1300 convicts it appears that 825, or sixty-three per cent., had attended Sunday school. At the Tombs, in New York city, it is asserted that seventy-five per cent. of the persons committed to that prison had been attendants of Sunday schools.

THE NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

The President of the Chamber of Commerce has appointed the following gentlemen to represent Memphis and the interests of this neighborhood at the approaching meeting of the National Board of Trade: Messrs. ROBERTSON TOPP, WM. M. FARRINGTON, J. W. CLAPP, J. T. TREZEVANT, C. B. CHURCH and B. B. BARKER.

These gentlemen are by reason of their experience, length of residence, and knowledge of our wants, admirably adapted to the duties that will devolve upon them, and which we are confident they will discharge to the satisfaction of the community. We hope one and all of them will find it convenient to attend, and by voice, energy and vote assist in the development of the grand schemes of public enterprise that are to develop the South and give us a Pacific railroad.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

The second annual meeting of this important body will be held at Cincinnati on the 3d proximo. No Convention which has met during the past few years, will exert such an influence upon the legislation of the country. It will be composed of the ablest members of a class of citizens who, in all countries and all ages, have more or less given direction and tone to that policy which enlightens and vitalizes a nation. From the days of WASHINGTON, when HANCOCK and MORRIS aided in directing the American Ship of State, to this hour, the merchants of the United States have been foremost among the leading spirits who have moulded the machinery of political affairs; and their ambition has always been to build up, rather than to pull down—to foster and encourage, rather than chill and depress, the rising energies of the people. At no time in the history of our Government, have the suggestions of their long experience and practical wisdom been more felt and appreciated than during the past eight years; and now, when the credit of the nation, State and individual, must pass under the crucible of their cool consideration, the result of their deliberations will be looked for with no ordinary interest. Their dictum will greatly influence the action of Congress upon any question involving the commercial prosperity of the country; and we are sure their opinions will be as beneficial as wise. The South will look to this Convention with a special interest—not for political, but commercial support and aid. We on Thursday gave to our readers extracts from an interesting speech made by the Hon. Mr. RAUM, in July last, regarding the vast influence railroads exert on commerce; and we trust the Cincinnati Convention of the National Board of Trade will not fail to give this subject its just consideration. Our Chamber of Commerce has especially presented the Southern Pacific Railroad as a great question for the nation at large, and wholly commercial in its nature. We shall regard a recommendation of this project by this Convention, as tantamount to deciding Congress to give it the aid it should have as a national work.

Then, again, comes up the question of duty on railroad iron, as presented by a correspondent a few days since. Every railroad now built is deeply interested in this, for they will all have to renew their iron; and every one yet to be built is even more deeply interested in getting iron free of duty. Is it right for the Government to pay, annually, one or two thousand dollars per mile for improving the commerce of the Mississippi, and charge a railroad three thousand dollars per mile, if one should ever be built on the banks of that stream?

There is yet another and an equally important matter which, we trust, will be considered by the National Board of Trade, for no measure has greater commercial results involved. We allude to leveeing the Mississippi river. No other river on the globe has as many miles of navigation, including its tributaries. It exceeds 25,000 miles; and the commerce floating on these waters exceeds the inland commerce of all England. West Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana are all interested in the navigation of the main stream. In 1860, the population of the Union was 31,500,000; the population of the above States was 14,500,000; the value of all property in the Union was $16,000,000,000; value of same in these States was $7,500,000,000; number of horses, cattle, sheep and swine, 81,000,000; number of same in these States, 50,150,000; bushels of wheat raised in the United States, 171,000,000; bushels of wheat raised in these States, 98,000,000; bushels corn raised in the United States, 830,000,000; same in the above States, 580,000,000; bushels Irish potatoes raised in the United States, 110,000,000; same in the above States, 40,000,000; number hogsheads sugar raised in the United States, 302,000,000; same in the above States, 298,000,000; pounds tobacco raised in the United States, 429,000,000; same in the above States, 225,000,000; bales cotton raised in the United States, 5,198,000; same in the above States, 2,510,000. These figures, carefully compiled from the census tables of 1860, speak for themselves. Even then, nearly half the population of the Union was in the States directly and immediately interested in the navigation of the Mississippi river; and they contained half the wealth, more than half the animals, raised more than half the grain, tobacco and cotton, and nearly all the sugar produced in the whole Union. All this vast sum of national power has a special interest in the commerce of this river; yet this commerce may never be estimated until its levees are repaired, and the productions and wealth of the people on its banks are amply protected against inundation and consequent destruction. Look at our noble river now, from Memphis to New Orleans. Thousands of acres are lying waste, more because the river can course over them in high water than from any other cause. Neither States nor counties nor individuals can repair these levees. Nothing but the Federal Government can provide for an outlay so costly as this must be to make the work effective. If the Government can aid a Pacific Railroad, surely it can do what may be needed to confine this river within its banks.

We commend the subject to the consideration of the National Board of Trade at Cincinnati. One involving greater commercial interests cannot be suggested to it. For many years this grand old river has been a national cemetery, where thousands find burial beneath its turbid waters, without prayer or shrift. Let a generous and enlightened commercial intelligence grasp the question, and present it to the national Legislature in such a manner as will challenge its prompt attention.

HOW IT FLOPPED OVER.

Mr. JOHN H. OBERLY, late editor of the Cairo *Democrat*, in a note of the 21st to the St. Louis *Times*, thus explains how the *Democrat* so suddenly flopped over to Radicalism:

The "proprietors" of the Cairo *Democrat*, who met on last Monday night, and resolved to flop over to Radicalism were not the proprietors who published the paper during the late political canvass, and the fact that your article conveys this impression has created considerable talk, and has been the cause of not a few maledictions in this community. At the late election, certain Radical office-seekers of this city bought from the chief owner of the shares of stock in the company a controlling interest; and after electing new officers and a new board of directors, brought the paper out for the Radical party. The first Radical number of the *Democrat* appeared on Sunday, and on Monday morning, at 11 o'clock, a steamboat landed at our wharf, having on board printing material—a complete assortment—to be used in the publication of a new Democratic paper in Cairo. Monday afternoon the office of the *Democrat* was "captured" by competent authority, and the next morning the concern became defunct. All the Radical office seekers interested in the matter made as much haste to retreat as they had exhibited in the charge. And so, *requiescat in pace* recreant *Democrat*. In a few days our new paper will be issued, and, I have no doubt, will be liberally supported by the Democrats of the only Congressional district in Illinois that gained a Congressman.

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 28.—Early yesterday morning Wm. Arkansaw, keeper of a bagnio in Green street, having some difficulty with Wm. Hall, who is a barkeeper for a similar establishment just opposite, procured a shotgun and shot his enemy in the arm, completely lacerating it. Arkansaw was arrested and committed.

Schuyler Colfax, Vice-President elect, is now sojourning in this city. He spent Thanksgiving Day in Brooklyn, the guest of Benj. W. Delamater, and in the evening an entertainment was given in honor of the Speaker and his wife, by a large number of prominent citizens, at which Mr. Colfax received many congratulations on the two late events of his life, viz: his marriage with Miss Wade and his election to the Vice-Presidency.

A correspondent had a conversation with Congressman Boutwell, who, in answer to inquiries, stated that he should advocate the exaction of more stringent measures of reconstruction in Virginia, Mississippi and Texas, than had been required from the other States. He believed that specie payments can be hastened only by advancing prosperity, and not by legislation. As to the suffrage question, he was of the opinion that Congress had the power to declare who may vote for Presidential Electors, Senators and Congressmen, if not the power to regulate the entire question of suffrage in the States.

The Democratic Union Executive Committee, at Masonic Hall last evening, nominated Frederick A. Conklin for Mayor, and Richard O'Gorman for Corporation Counsel, in place of Judge Kelly and Abraham P. Lawrence, declined. The Constitutional Union Convention also nominated Mr Conklin.

The *Times'* Poughkeepsie dispatch says it has now been ascertained that the victim of the recent roadside murder is Mrs. Smith, wife of Jacob Smith, of Wurtzborough, Sullivan county. Smith started from home on Saturday at 1 p.m. in a one-horse wagon, with his wife, saying he was going to take her to Olive, Ulster county, to visit her daughter, who, he professed to her, was badly hurt, and wished her immediate presence. He returned to Wurtzborough on Sunday, stating that his horse had given out and that he had sent his wife on to his daughter's by a chance ride, and came back for the children, to take them to the same place. He left again on Tuesday with the children. After he left his house was entered by citizens, who found that he carried off everything in the house except an old trunk, which was opened, and in it was found a remnant of a piece of goods which is exactly similar to the dress found on the murdered woman. Since Smith left with the children, nothing has been definitely heard of them. The children were those of his wife by a former husband.

The *Herald's* Washington special says the terms of the protocol now in the hands of President Johnson, are in general as our Washington correspondent stated recently, except that the number of commissioners is to be four instead of two, who are to be appointed by each side. Each one of the Alabama claims must be decided unanimously, or referred to an arbitration. The Government considers that this protocol is equivalent to a concession on the part of England that her conduct in recognizing the rebels as belligerents shall be passed on as a matter for arbitration.

It is said that the forthcoming Public Debt statement will show an increase of about $11,000,000, which will be chiefly due to the reduction of cash in the Treasury, which was paid out during the month on account of gold interest.

Judges Nelson and Blatchford have disagreed on the legal points involved in the Rosenburg naturalization case, and the questions are to be submitted to the United States Supreme Court next term.

Judge Nelson to-day granted an order requiring the plaintiffs and defendants to show cause on Monday why the order of Judge Blatchford, appointing Jay Gould Receiver, shall not be vacated. The full argument will be heard that day, while the Judge will also decide the question why Aug. Belmont can be made a party to the suit in the United States Court.

Various rumors are afloat relative to the Erie question, among them one that an injunction has been granted upon both Receivers, which is probably incorrect.

Judge Cardoza has issued an injunction restraining Judge Davis from acting as Receiver, while the report as to Jay Gould seems to be founded on the action of Judge Nelson as above stated. Another report was that the Legislature will finally settle the whole matter by passing some new acts. The Legislature does not meet for some time, and this is at least premature. Quiet now reigns at Erie headquarters, which were wide open to-day, and Mr. Gould, in reply to an inquiry, said that everything was going on as usual; that he was attending to the business of the office; that Mr. Davis cannot act, he is so bound with stays, and, in his (Gould) opinion, does not propose to act. Mr. Davis was in the office about five minutes last week, but not since.

O'Baldwin was arrested to day, by order of Judge Dowling, in consequence of the death of his bail-bondsman, Felix Larkin, and being unable to procure another bond for $10,000 to keep the peace, was committed to the Tombs.

At the inquest on Larkin, which commenced to-day, the crowd was so great that the Coroner was obliged to hold it in the Council room.

A correspondent of the Pall Mall *Gazette* says that Garibaldi is about to leave his home and emigrate to America. This conclusion has been arrived at in consequence of the reproaches of Mazzini and his friends, consequent on the General's failure in the Roman insurrection last year.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 28.—Advices from Mexico state that Alvarez, the Governor of Querrero, had appropriated the money in the Custom House of Acapulco to his private use, and complaint had been made to the General Government of the same.

Frightful murders and assassinations are daily committed in the neighborhood of Monezillo and Columbia.

Gen. Losado publishes a statement that it is not his intention to commence war against the Federal Government, although he possesses the means to carry a war to a successful end.

WEATHER AND RIVERS.

LOUISVILLE, November 28.—The river is swelling, with six feet seven inches in the canal. The weather is clear and pleasant.

ST. LOUIS, November 28.—Arrived—Prairie City. Departed—H. M. Shreve, Thompson Dean, Mary E Forsythe, Ida and Ben Johnson. The rise at Dubuque continues.

PITTSBURG, November 28.—The river is rising steadily, with 12 feet in the channel. There will be large shipments of coal by the present rise.

CAIRO, November 28.—Up—Ames, 11 p.m; City of Cairo, 6 a.m.; Shark, 7 a.m.; Pauline Carroll, 9 a.m. Down—J. W. Ganett, 9 a.m.; Armadillo, 11 a.m.; Legal Tender, 11 a.m. The river fell five inches.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, November 28.—The amount of fractional currency printed this week is $402,000; shipments, $404,589; amount redeemed, $269,000. National bank currency issued for the week $139,680. Total circulation $3,108,558 76. Custom receipts for week ending 21st inst., $82,228,803.

The Librarian of Congress has caused to be placed in the rotunda of the Capitol a statue of Alexander Hamilton, heroic size, executed in Italy by Horatio Stone, of this city, and made on an order of Congress.

Gen. Spinner's annual report shows his covering warrants to have been $10,098, and for the payment of $30,222.

Under a recent circular from the Treasury Department, requiring Financial Agents to send in for redemption certain descriptions of legal-tender notes a very large amount has been received.

The Secretary of the Treasury's financial report will show an expenditure on the public debt account of $848,500,000, which includes the conversions into customs, public debt, etc.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, November 28.—In the United States District Court yesterday, the District Attorney informed the court that Chief Justice Chase had dispensed with the test oath for jurors, and moved that the same rule be adopted for the United States District Court of Louisiana, and Judge Dorell then ordered the oath to be administered as required before the war.

There was a large attendance at the opening race over the Metaire course to-day. The first race was a dash of a mile and a half, to carry 100 pounds, for a purse of $400. There were three entries. The race was won by Bismarck, beating Warwick's ch. horse by Bleakwind, and Tom Green. Time, 3:02½.

In the State Post Stake, three mile heats, $2500 entrance, Alabama enters Bayonet; Missouri, Sundown; and Louisiana, Gilroy. The following is the summary: Bayonet, 1, 2, 1; Gilroy, 2, 1, 2; Sundown, 3, 3, 3. Time, 6:20, 6:14, and 6:24½.

The weather was fine, cool and bracing. The track was very heavy. Prominent turfmen were present from all sections. The betting was all one way, Bayonet being the favorite and Sundown selling second in the pools.

HAVANA.

HAVANA, November 28.—The shares of the Spanish Bank have declined 33 per cent., and those of the Commercial Bank to 30 per cent. discount.

The first battalion of volunteers, 800 strong, leave to-morrow for the seat of war.

It is reported that the insurrectionists have burned the plantation of Col Acosta, commanding a battalion of volunteers; and also that Gen. Espedez, of the insurrectionists, had had three men executed, who were caught robbing and committing incendiarism.

Espedez, previous to the attack and repulse at Massalino, recommended that the women and children should leave the town.

The confidence of the people in Captain-General Lersundi and a speedy termination of the war is increasing.

Another battalion of volunteers will march to Halquen during the coming week.

FOREIGN.

BERLIN, November 28.—The Deputies from Schleswig have been denied seats in the Diet until they swear allegiance.

PARIS, November 28.—The present *Moniteur* newspaper loses its official character on New Year's day, *Le Moniteur* official *De l'Empire* will then appear.

The publisher of the *Little Progress* newspaper has been fined 500 francs and sentenced to one month's imprisonment for publishing a list of the subscriptions for the proposed movement of M Baudin cemetery of Mont Marice.

The *Patrie* says the corps legislatif will meet on the 4th January next.

The *Patrie* of yesterday says there is a faction in Spain who favor the formation of a Triumvirate for five years.

LONDON, November 28.—The *Times* of to-day gives the Liberals 381 members in the House.

Great preparations are being made at Birmingham for the reception of Reverdy Johnson, on Wednesday next. John Bright and others will speak. At the dinner, which was contemplated by the Workingmen's Society of this city to Mr. Johnson, has been abandoned.

Benjamin D'Israeli has declined the Peerage. His wife has been created Viscountess of Broomfield.

VIENNA, November 28.—An American vessel with arms on board, designed for the use of the Wallachians, passed up the Danube a day or two since.

Reinforcements have been sent by the Porte to the Province of Belgravia to quell the disorders there.

The press unite in commending D'Israeli's refusal of the Peerage, and its bestowage on his wife. The journals also eulogize the career of the Premier.

MADRID, November 28.—The Government has declared that the popular sense of the country is antagonistical to the establishment of a Republic, and that the Cortez soon to meet will surely propose a form of monarchy.

Piassga has gone to Paris. There have been many Republican demonstrations throughout Spain within a few days.

FLORENCE, November 28.—Quite a serious outbreak has occurred at Bologna and new troubles are feared. The disturbance originated through a refusal of the peasants to pay their taxes. Ten persons had been killed and several badly wounded.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

ST. JOHNS, November 28.—The land lines throughout this Province, connecting with the Atlantic Cable at Heart's Content, were yesterday prostrated by a heavy snow storm, and are still down. No European financial or commercial news of yesterday has yet been received. The wires will probably be repaired before the close of the day.

GEORGIA.

AUGUSTA, GA., November 28.—Gen. Sweeney, with two companies of the 16th Infantry, arrived here this morning, and will remain until after the municipal election next Wednesday.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

SCHENECTADY, November 28.—The ticket office of the New York Central Railroad, in this city, was broken into by burglars last night. The safe was opened with keys, and about $3000 in money taken out. There is no clue to the burglars.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., November 28.—The steamer Boston is reported as having been sunk in Lake Michigan by the steamer Milwaukee. Both are of the Northern Transfer Company. No lives lost.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, November 28.—Senator Stewart and family, from Nevada, arrived at Salt Lake on Thursday, en route to Washington. He reports the Central Pacific Railroad completed 435 miles east of Sacramento, and a gap of only 400 miles between that Road and the Union Pacific Road.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, November 28.—Cotton steady; sales 2800 bales; uplands 25c. Flour, superfine, $5 50@5 85. Whisky, Western, $1 05. Rice nominally unchanged. Coffee dull and unchanged. Sugar quiet; Cuba 11¾@11⅞c. Molasses nominally unchanged. Wheat quiet; spring $1 50@2 00.

Dry Goods—Linseys composed of wool and cotton, 40c. Repellants or proof cloth, $1 25@1 50. Standard prints, 12@12½c. Brown sheetings, 15@18c. Muslin delaines and all Americans 19@22½c.

Money—The market is easy; call loans 5@6; sterling easier at 9¼@9⅜; gold 35¼@35⅜. Specie exports for the week, $640,000. The Treasury will sell $500,000 on Monday and $300,000 daily during the remainder of the week. Old Tennessees 69¼; new 68¼. The $3,000,000 in gold sold by the Government to-day brought 135 59-100.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, November 28.—Cotton unchanged and demand light; middlings 23¼@23½c; sales 3200 bales; receipts 4690; exports 3404. Gold 35¼. Sterling, commercial, 45½@46¼; bank 46¾@47. New York sight ¼@⅜ discount. Sugar, low grades have declined, high are unchanged; common 8@9c; prime 12½@13½c; clarified 13@14c. Molasses lower; common 50@53c; prime 57@60c; choice 62@66c. Corn 68@70c. Flour firmer; superfine $6 37½@6 50; XX $7; XXX $7@8 50. Corn lower, 77@80c. Oats firm at 60c. Bran unchanged. Hay easier at $25. Pork dull and unsettled at $25. Bacon dull; shoulders 12@12½c; clear rib sides 15½@16c; clear sides 16½c. Lard 16¼@17c. Whisky in good demand; Western rectified $1@1 05. Coffee, fair Rio, 14@14½c; prime 16¼@16½c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, November 28.—Tobacco quiet; sales 21 hhds; lugs to medium leaf $6 75 to $13 75. Cotton 24c. Hay, baled, $16. Corn 5@60. Oats 55@57c. Rye $1 30@1 35. Wheat $1 75@1 85. Superfine flour $6 25@6. Pork $28. Lard 15c. Bulk shoulders 9¾c; sides 13 and 13½c packed. Hogs firm at $7 50@7 75 gross. Whisky, raw, 98c@$1 free.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, November 28.—Family flour $7 50@8. Wheat $1 80. Corn 62@65c. Rye $1 30. Oats 58@60c. Cotton dull at 23c. Whisky 98c. Pork $22 75@27. Bulk shoulders 9; sides 12¼@13c. Lard 13¾@15c. Butter and cheese unchanged.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, November 28.—Tobacco quiet and unchanged. Superfine Flour $5@5 50. Fall wheat $1 60. Corn 78@80c. Oats 52@54c. Barley $1 90. Pork $22 50@23. Bulk shoulders 9½c; sides 13¼@13½c. Bacon shoulders 11c; no sides in market. Lard 12½@13c. Whisky 95c.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, November 28.—Consols closed at 94⅛. 5-20's dull at 74⅛.

LIVERPOOL, November 28.—Cotton sales for the week ending yesterday, 109,000 bales, including 22 000 for export and 13,000 to speculators; stock 330,000 bales, including 22 000 American; amount afloat for this port, 286,000 bales, including 90,000 Americans. Manchester advices are less favorable and cause a dullness. To-day's sales, 12,000 bales. The market is steady; uplands to arrive, 10¼d; on the spot, 10⅛d; Orleans, 10¾.

Cotton closed quiet and unchanged. Sales 12,000 bales. Some business was done in cotton to arrive at 10¼d for uplands.

HAVRE, November 28.—Cotton dull and easier; on the spot, 127f and 124f to arrive, for tres ordinaire.

IN MEMORIAM.

COUSINS—In the city of Memphis, on the evening of the 23d instant, Mrs. LIZZIE COUSINS, aged twenty-four years, wife of F. E. Cousins, Esq., passed from time to eternity.

Her lingering and harrassing malady was borne with exemplary fortitude and Christian resignation to the will of the Master, for she had early learned to look after the issues of the heart, out of which is life eternal; so that when death finally came it had no terrors for her, but was welcomed as a gracious release from the cares and sorrows of earth to the joys unspeakable beyond the grave.

"Let my death be the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like hers."

The deceased was gifted by nature with an excellent mind, and a disposition of such winning grace and gentleness as to have led captive all hearts that fell within the sphere of her magic influence; and she was thus fitted by nature and training to shine in the domestic circle, the true and only province for the display of the many noble qualities and ennobling influences of a pure and exalted woman-hood. In all the varied relations of life she was as near perfection as fallen humanity can be. As the tried and trusted friend, as the devoted daughter and sister, as the incomparable wife, a large circle of friends mourn her—bereaved sisters, a mother and husband—are inconsolable. May He who hath pity "even as a father pitieth his children," look down on them and in his great mercy give them that strength and consolation under their trials and afflictions that can come from no earthly source.

"While thou, bright spirit, happy star,
O'er look'st the tumult from afar!
And smilest, knowing all is well."

L*****

Richmond and Petersburg (Virginia) and Charleston (South Carolina) papers please copy

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

PERSONAL.—If Mrs ELIZABETH V. SCOTT is in the city, and will call at DeSoto Bank, she will learn something of interest. no 9 3t

FOR SALE—Two fine, fresh MILCH COWS with young Calves. Apply to W. T. Hines, Randolph road, one and a half miles north of Wolf river bridge. nov29 3t

WANTED.—An experienced Book-keeper is desirous of obtaining a situation in a wholesale house or banking institution at a moderate salary. Best of references as to character and competency. Address Book-keeper, Appeal office. nov29 3t

Notice.

HAVING disposed of my entire interest in the firms of Matthews, Judson & Co., and Judson & Co. to the remaining partners, I am no longer a member thereof. They assume all the indebtedness of said firms, and are alone authorized to collect the indebtedness due the same.
R. G. MATTHEWS.
Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 28, 1868.

The business of said firms will continue as heretofore by the undersigned, remaining partners, under the name and style of JUDSON & CO., who assume the liabilities of said firms, and who alone are authorized to collect the indebtedness due the same.
A. B. JUDSON,
T. H. JUDSON,
J. ALEXANDER.
Memphis, November 28, 1868.

In retiring from said firms I respectfully recommend them to the patronage of my friends.
nov29 1m R. G. MATTHEWS.
Ledger, Bulletin and Post copy.

FOSTER, GWYN & CO.,
No. 39 Water Street, New York,
Cotton Factors
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

☞ The undersigned will make liberal advances on shipments Cotton to the above firm.
WM. A. GWYN,
nov29 1m No. 310 Front Street.

DRY GOODS
—AT—
WHOLESALE!

GREAT INDUCEMENTS

New Styles Prints,
New Styles Linseys,
Osnaburgs,
Kentucky Jeans,
Tennessee Plaids,

OFFERED LOW
—TO—
CASH BUYERS!

MENKEN BROTHERS,
Corner Court and Main Sts.

Bankrupt Sale of Personal Property.

In the several matters of A. S. Coleman, No. 35; Jilson P. Johnson, No. 315; G. & H. Frank, No 337; Coolidge & Cooper and S. H. Melcher & Co., No. 313; A. A. Burleson, No. 50; and H. F. Farnsworth, No. 18.
In Bankruptcy, at Memphis, Tennessee.

BY virtue of orders of sale entered in the above-named cases, on the 6th day of November, 1868, by the District Court of the United States for the District of West Tennessee, in Bankruptcy, I will proceed to sell, on

Friday, November 27, 1868,

To the highest and best bidder, FOR CASH, at the front door of U. S. Court, Waldran Block, No. 450 Main street, Memphis, Tennessee, between the hours of 9 o'clock a.m. and 4 o'clock p.m. and commencing at 12 o'clock m. of said day, all the right, title and interest, legal and equitable, which belonged to said several Bankrupts at the dates of filing their respective petitions in bankruptcy, in and to the following described personal property, to-wit: All the bills of exchange, promissory notes, securities, bonds, stocks, debts, demands, claims, rights, equities, accounts, books of account, choses in action, and all the singular, the personal effects and assets of said Bankrupts, of every kind and description.
Sale positive, and possession given immediately. WM. Y. CIRODE, Assignee.
Memphis, 14th November, 1868. nov15 td

The above sale is postponed to MONDAY, November 30, 1868, at 2 o'clock p.m.
W. Y. CIRODE, Assignee.
Memphis, November 28, 1868. nov28 td

CHAMELEON POPLINS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
BLACK ALPACCAS,
JUST RECEIVED,
MENKEN BROTHERS

OPERA FLANNEL,
SILK FLANNEL,
WELSH FLANNEL,
SHAKER FLANNEL,
MENKEN BROTHERS.

10-4 WHITE BLANKETS $4 PER PAIR,
BLANKETS AT VERY LOW FIGURES,
VELVET CLOAKS, RICH DESIGNS, CLOTH CLOAKS
MENKEN BROTHERS.

Spicer & Sharpe,
354 MAIN STREET,
MAGEVENEY BLOCK,
—DEALERS IN—
CHOICE GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

ARE receiving, by every packet and by rail, fresh additions to their large and carefully selected stock.
New Hams, New Breakfast Bacon, New Lard,
Harrison and other Brands of Flour.
Choice Mocha, Java, Rio and Laguyra Coffee.
New Mess Mackerel and Salmon.
Choice Goshen Butter.

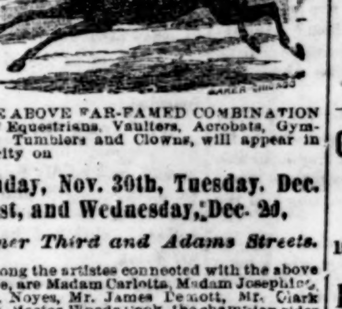
In fact, a complete stock of Staple and Fancy Groceries, at Wholesale and Retail, at prices as low as can be had in the market for the same quality of goods.
nov29 6m SPICER & SHARPE.

HERZOG & BRO.
No. 294 Main Street,
Clark's Marble Block,
Are offering to the trade at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
Their entire and well assorted Stock of
DRY GOODS
TRIMMINGS,
ZEPHYRS, YARNS, ETC.

We are in receipt of new Goods, and invite the attention of the people of Memphis and vicinity to the inducements offered. nov29

AMUSEMENTS.

C. W. NOYES'
GREAT CRESCENT CITY
CIRCUS!



THE ABOVE FAR-FAMED COMBINATION of Equestrians, Vaulters, Acrobats, Gymnasts Tumblers and Clowns, will appear in this city on

Monday, Nov. 30th, Tuesday, Dec. 1st, and Wednesday, Dec. 2d,
Corner Third and Adams Streets.

Among the artistes connected with the above troupe, are Madam Carlotta, Madam Josephine, C. W. Noyes, Mr. James Demott, Mr. Clark Gibbs, Master Woodcock, the champion rider of the world; Mr. Charley Seeley, Mr. E. B. Phillips, Mr. Allen Smyth, Messrs. Ball and Hunterson, Charley McCarthy, Mr. J. A. Ball, will be rendered complete by the aid of the entire company, exclusive of those who have been specially designated. Messrs. Johnson, Watson, Jaques, McIntosh, Wilton, Holton, Connors, Duval, Allison and Seigenham.
☞ Doors open at 2½ and 7½ p.m. Performance commences half hour after doors open.
☞ Admission, 50 cents; Children, 25 cents.
nov28 3t

LECTURE
—BY—
Mr. J. W. Rogers,

LATE a Clergyman of the Episcopal Church, at the GREENLAW OPERA HOUSE,
Sunday Night, November 29, 1868.
SUBJECT: Why am I a Catholic?
☞ Admission, 50 cents. nov21 1w

Notice---Dissolution.

THE firm of GRAVES, JONES & CO., having sold their entire stock of Books, Machinery, etc., to the Southwestern Publishing Company, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
The business of the late firm will be settled by S. C. Rogers, senior partner. Office No. 37 South Court street, Memphis, Tenn.
November 21, 1868. nov22 23 25 27

FOR MOUND CITY.

STEAMER GEORGE W. CHEEK leaves Memphis every day for Mound City at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 12 m., 2½ and 4½ p.m. Leaves Mound City every day at 7 a.m., 9 a.m., 11 a.m., and 1½ and 4 p.m. Landing at foot of Washington street.
jy11 MARK R. CHEEK, Master.

AUCTION.

ROYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO.
AUCTIONEERS,
—AND—
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
Northeast Corner Main and Jefferson Streets.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE LOTS
—ON—
ADAMS AND WASHINGTON STS.

ON MONDAY,
December 7th,

We will sell, WITHOUT RESERVE, at our Salesroom, corner Main and Jefferson streets, at 3 o'clock p.m., that very desirable and centrally situated property at the

Corner of Adams and High Sts.,

Extending northward to Washington street, with a front on Adams and Washington of 96 feet by a depth of about 120 feet to an alley, being some of the choicest Lots in the city in regard to convenience to business, and all the advantages desired for a first-class city residence.
TERMS—Third cash, 6 and 12 months, with interest. The sale is peremptory, and for the convenience of the business community the hours of sale is fixed as above. Parties are desired to examine the property before the sale.

VALUABLE SHELBY COUNTY FARMS
—AT—
PUBLIC SALE.

We will sell, to the highest bidder, on
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15th,
Upon the premises, through Messrs. Royster, Trezevant & Co., Auctioneers, that
Valuable Farm,
Belonging to the estate of the late George L. Holmes, situated on Big Creek, about 12 miles northeast of Memphis, in one of the most desirable farming portions of the county.
The farm will be subdivided and sold in tracts of from 150 to 200 acres, advantageously laid off in cleared and timbered land, and upon easy terms, to-wit: Third cash, balance in one and two years, without interest.
Also, at the same time and place, the Horses, Mules, Stock, Corn, Plantation Utensils, etc., on the farm, will be sold for Cash.
GEO. C. HOLMES,
W. R. HOLMES,
Heirs and Administrators.
Royster, Trezevant & Co., Auctioneers.

FINE ARTS!
CATALOGUE OF
125 OIL PAINTINGS,
Embracing Choice Works from Eminent Foreign and American Artists,
TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION,
At our Salesroom, 240 Main Street, corner of Jefferson, on
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY,
December 3d and 4th.

The whole collection is now arranged for Public Exhibition until day of sale.
Among the superb collection will be found choice Works of Art by the following Celebrated Artists: E. C. Coates, Lereber, Van Stouter, L. W. Spencer, Myerheim, Northcote, W. Hart, Rowbotom, Dietrich, Cropsey, Church, E. P. Leitch, and many others of equal eminence.
The Paintings are all mounted in heavy Gold Leaf Frames, and every frame warranted gilt, with pure gold leaf, and made from the best seasoned stock.
Frames and Paintings will be Sold Together.
The collection has been contributed by the Artists themselves, and shipped direct from the Artists' Salesroom, 80 Nassau street, N. Y.
Terms, cash or city acceptance.

Royster, Trezevant & Co.,
nov21 AUCTIONEERS.

GROCERIES AT AUCTION
—BY—
A. E. FRANKLAND,
197 Main Street, - Webster Block.

I WILL SELL ON TUESDAY MORNING, AT 10 o'clock, at Salesrooms 197 Main street, a complete Stock of Family Groceries, comprising Sugars, Teas, Molasses, Coffee, Spices, Canned Fruits, Whisky, Tobacco, Cigars, Buckets, Brooms, Tubs, and a general variety of such Groceries as are usually found in a retail family grocery.
Stock fresh and sound, and sold by parties declining business in the city.
☞ TERMS CASH.
nov29 3t A. WALLACE, Auctioneer.

CUMBERLAND HOUSE
(Late Whitemore House),
Nos. 109 and 111 Adams Street
MEMPHIS, TENN.
Tobias Wolfe, : : Proprietor.

THE proprietor takes great pleasure in announcing to his many friends and the public generally, that he has recently taken charge of the above named House. He promises, by close personal attention to the business, aided by polite and efficient assistants and attendants, to insure for his guests unsurpassed accommodation and the fullest satisfaction.
The House is centrally located, convenient to Railroad, Steamboat, Theater, Postoffice, all the Churches, and in the most cleanly, quiet and respectable portion of the city. After thoroughly renovating, refitting and furnishing the establishment, he now solicits a share of the public patronage, with the assurance that they shall be made to feel at home.

TERMS:
Day Board........$7 00 per week
Transient........$2 50 per day
TOBIAS WOLFE,
nov8 dawlm Sole Proprietor.

SUNDAY APPEAL.

Office—No. 13 Jefferson Street.

CHURCH DIRECTORY

Catholic.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, Adams street, corner of Third, Very Rev. J. A. Kelly, O. S. D., Pastor; Revs. J. H. Lynch, D. A. O'Brien and E. M Fortune, O. S. D., Assistant Pastors. Mass on Sundays at 6, 7, 8 and 9 a.m. High Mass and Sermon, 10¼ a.m. Sunday School and Catechism, 2½ p.m. Vespers and Lecture, 8 p.m. Pastoral residence, 84 Adams street.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH, Linden street, corner of DeSoto, Very Rev. M. Rierdon, Pastor; Rev. Mr. Coll, Assistant. Mass on Sundays at 6, 7 and 8 a.m.; High Mass at 10 a.m.; Vespers at 3 p.m.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH (German), Third street, corner of Market, Rev. Mr. Snider, Pastor. Mass on Sundays at 7:30 a.m.; High Mass at 10 a.m.; Vespers at 3 p m.

Episcopal.

ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL—Poplar street, east of Adams, Richard Hines, D. D., Dean—Daily services at 6 a.m. and 6 p m. Holy Communion celebrated on all Festivals and Saints' Days, and every Sunday morning at 6 o'clock, except on the first Sunday in the month, when the celebration takes place at 10:30 a.m. Sunday School at 9:30 a.m.

GRACE CHURCH—Hernando street, near Vance—Rev. Dr. Brooke, Rector. Services at 11 a.m. and 7½ p.m. Sunday school at 9 a.m. Mission School No. 1 on Shelby street at 4 p.m. Mission School No. 2 corner Clay and DeSoto streets, 4 p m.

ST. LAZARUS CHURCH—J. T. Wheat, D. D. Rector—Madison street. Services at 10½ a.m. and 8 p.m. Sunday school at 9 a.m. Daily services at 6 a.m. and 6 p.m.

CALVARY CHURCH, Second street, corner of Adams, George White, D.D., Rector. Services at 11 a.m. and 7½ p.m. All the fasts and feasts of the Church are observed throughout the year by services, as presented by the Book of Common Prayer.

CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, corner of Mill and Fourth streets, Rev. J. J. Vaulx, Missionary in charge.

Lutheran.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH, 110 Main street Rev. G. M. Gotsch, D.D., Pastor.

Baptist.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, (TABERNACLE), Court street, between Second and Third, Rev. S. H. Ford, LL. D., pastor. Services, Sunday at 10¼ o'clock a.m. and 8 p.m., and Thursday at 8 o'clock p.m. Young Men's Prayer Meeting Monday at 8 o'clock p.m. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock a.m. MARCUS COOPER, Supt.

CHELSEA BAPTIST CHURCH.—Services at this Church at 11 a.m. and at 7½ p.m. Rev. Mr. Burton will preach. Sabbath School at 9½ p.m.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. D. E. Burns, at 11 o'clock a.m.

TURLEY CHAPEL, corner Linden and Wellington streets. Sabbath school 3 p.m.; Preaching 4 p.m.

Cumberland Presbyterian.

FIRST CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH Court street—Rev. . C. Ransom, Pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and at 7½ p.m. Sabbath School at 9 a.m.

Christian.

FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH, Linden street, corner of Mulberry street, Rev. Mr. Cook Pastor.

Congregational.

CONGREGATIONAL UNION CHURCH, Union street, between Third and Fourth streets, Rev Thomas E. Bliss, Pastor. Sabbath school at 9:30 a.m.; Public Worship at 11 a.m.; Evening service at 7:30.

Presbyterian.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Third street corner of Poplar. ——— pastor.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Corner of Main and Beal streets. Rev. T. D. Witherspoon, pastor.

THIRD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Corner Sixth and Chelsea streets—Rev. W. A. Sample. Service at 10½ a m.

MISSION CHAPEL—Corner Jones avenue and Alabama street—J. O. Steadman, D. D., Pastor. Services at 10½ a m.

Methodist.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH —Rev. F. A. Mason Pastor. Services held in the law court room, Greenlaw Building, at 10½ a.m. and 7½ p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH.—Second street corner of Poplar. Alfred T. Mann, D. D., Pastor. Services 10½ a.m. and 7½ p.m. Sunday school, 9 a.m.

CENTRAL METHODIST CHURCH—Union street Sunday School at 9 a.m. Preaching at 10½ a.m. by Rev. W. M. Patterson, Pastor.

ASBURY CHAPEL—Corner of Linden and Hernando—Rev. F. S. Petway, Pastor. Services at 10½ a m.

Synagogues.

CONGREGATION OF THE CHILDREN OF ISRAEL, Main street, corner of Exchange street. Services every Friday evening at sunset and Saturday morning at nine o'clock. Rev. Simon Tuska, rabbi.

CONGREGATION BETH EMMET, Monroe street corner of Second street. Eitterman, rabbi.

HEBREW SYNAGOGUE, DeSoto street, between Union and Monroe streets.

CITY MATTERS.

White Fawn! White Fawn!

500 No. 1 Satinet suits, $7 50 per suit, at Rice & Engel's. nov28 tf

NEW Sugarhouse Molasses at Finnie & Buckham's. tf

DR. WM J. BARBEE will preach at Linden street Christian Church this morning at 11 o'clock.

Herzog & Bro. in their new store, 294 Main street, Clark's Marble Block.

CARPETS AND FURNITURE—Just received and for sale cheap by Ames, Beattie & Co., 396 Main street. tf

SIX thousand dollars' worth of Window Shades, at New York prices, at 375 Main street. (tf) J. GRIESHABER.

AUCTION.—Six fine Sewing Machines, in perfect order, next Monday, at Passmore's.

LADIES! All kinds of Dress Goods, lower than any place in the city, at Rice & Engel's. nov28 tf

The Great $20,000 Spectacle, White Fawn.

EMMETT SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 6 Madison street, has for sale City, County, and School Scrip, in amounts to suit tax payers. 2w

BY REQUEST the Rev. Dr. S. H. Ford will preach in the First Methodist Church, corner Poplar and Second streets, at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Morning subject: "Why I Am a Christian." At night: "Why I Am an Infidel."

LIBERAL CHRISTIANITY.—Persons of liberal or rational ideas on the subject of religion are respectfully invited to assemble at the Municipal Courtroom at 11 a.m. this morning. Mr. Dailey has been already announced to lecture on the subject of "Divine Revelation."

Good 10-4 all wool white Blankets $4 50. Fine Breakfast Shawls $1. All wool Flannels 25 cts. Good Opera Flannels, all colors, 50 cts. J. H. Loewenstine & Bro's closing out sale, No. 231 Main street

FIVE PER CENT. SAVED BY PAYING TAXES THIS WEEK.—City, school and police scrip and county warrants in sums to suit tax payers, can be obtained at the lowest rates at the Memphis City Savings Bank, corner of Jefferson and Front streets. nov28 1w

WE would direct the attention of our readers to the fact that C. A. Beehn, at No. 7 Madison street, is now executing some of the most beautiful ornamental and fancy job printing ever executed in this city. He continues to hold his reputation for getting up the finest mercantile job printing in the city. Give him a call, examine specimens and prices. 2t

TOYS, CONFECTIONERY, ETC.—Messrs. Podesta & Cazassa, corner of North Court and Main street, have on hand a very large and choice stock of Fruits and Confectionery, of the finest and most desirable qualities. They have, also, on hand, and are receiving daily, a full assortment of everything in the line of holiday toys, and especially fire-works, which they will open to the public, and offer for sale, on the 1st proximo. nov28 tf

MINCE MEAT and Sweet Cider at Finnie & Buckham's. tf

THE Grand Parisian Ballet Troupe with the *White Fawn*.

NEW supply of stereoscopes and views at F. Katzenbach's, 317 Main street.

BANKRUPTS discharged November 28, 1868: Thos N. Buchanan, D. T. Barnes, Wm. M. Loeb, John M. Park.

CARPETS AND FURNITURE—Just received and for sale cheap by Ames, Beattie & Co., 396 Main street. tf

CAPT. SAMUEL VANCE'S remains reached Nashville on Thursday in charge of Maj. E. L. Topp.

500 Ladies' Cloaks, latest styles, and elegantly trimmed, from $6 50 to $35, at Rice & Engel's. nov28 tf

THE weather has cleared off and we are having the most beautiful days, clear and cool, and nights just made for sleeping.

Herzog & Bro., in Clark's Marble Block, announce the arrival of new goods, at very low prices.

THE ROCK OF ST. HELENA, the magnificent oil painting which was raffled at the late fair for St. Peter's Orphan Asylum, was won by Mr. J. Dugan, of Bolivar, Tenn.

THE MARKETS.—There was no change yesterday evening in the general run of retail prices. The markets were about as well supplied as usual, and the attendance was rather better than on last Saturday.

GONE.—Eight companies of the 29th regiment infantry left yesterday evening for Texas. A fine band of music accompanied them through the streets to the Mississippi Depot and large crowds assembled on the streets to see them off.

JOE LOCKE, 236½ Main street, has Leslie, Godey, Demorest, Harper, Galaxy, Lippincott's Lady's Friend; also, a large assortment of the latest monthlies, weeklies and dailies from everywhere. Stationery, base balls, etc. nov28 tf

M'LLE DIANA and M'lle Sands, New Memphis Theater.

PERSONAL.

We had the pleasure of a visit yesterday from our old time friend Col. Louis J. Dupre, of the St. Louis *Times*. His many friends will be glad to learn that he is in the enjoyment of excellent health.

We were pleased to meet Mr. Duke Williams, yesterday, at the store of Messrs. Menken Bros. Mr. Williams has a host of old army friends who will be glad to learn his whereabouts, and apt to visit him in his new quarters.

Best Prints 12 1-2 cts. Good Prints 8 1-2 cts. Best 4-4 Lonsdale Bleached Domestics 19 cts. Best 4-4 Brown Domestics 18 cts. J. H. Loewenstine & Bro's, No. 231 Main st. Extra bargains in Boots and Shoes.

MESSRS. BIGLEY, MELLERSH & CO. are prepared to furnish, at the very shortest notice, steamboats, hotels, factories or private dwellings, with wood or coal in an quantity, or of any quality. Call at their office, corner South Court and Main streets, and leave your orders for fuel. 2t

SPLENDID BEEF.—Mr. H. Seesel, sr., had at his stall, Nos. 65 and 67 Poplar street, yesterday, the most magnificent specimens of home grown beef that we have ever seen. The quarters for exhibition proved most conclusively that the best beef is not that which comes from the farthest pastures.

DAN. TRACY got into a muss with the Second District police, on Friday night, and fired a shot at them. A member of the force was a little too quick for him, however, and shot Dan. in the hand. "Dan'l" was immediately taken in and done for, and yesterday evening sent before a Magistrate.

JUST RECEIVED.—Messrs. Leidy & Co. have just received, and offer for the first time to the Memphis public, the "Acme" hat, and some splendid Astrachan furs. These furs, Madame *Demorest's Monthly* says, are all the go now in New York, and we recommend both sexes to go for them—one for the hat, and the other to make the fur fly.

OLD CLOTHING MADE NEW.—Thos. H. Hunt & Co., No. 246 Second street, are prepared to do all kinds of cleaning, dying and scouring. They will make old clothes look as good as bran new, and at a cost which, compared with new that is almost nothing. By a new process, the original luster and shape of the goods is preserved in an astonishing manner. Gentlemen will consult economy by sending to Hunt & Co. their old garments. 2t

THE greatest transformation scene of the age. New Memphis Theater.

LUNCH!—MONSTER TURTLE!!—The Monroe Exchange, No. 35 Monroe street, will set a splendid lunch for its customers to-morrow (Monday) morning, at ten o'clock. One of the great attractions on this occasion will be turtle soup, made from a monster turtle, weighing two hundred and fifty pounds. The finest of wines and liquors at the bar, and the best of fresh beer on tap.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—The well known firm of C. C. Cleaves & Co., No. 283 Main street, are prepared for the fall trade with a large supply of medical, law and school books. Their stock of stationery is the cheapest and best in the city. Capt. Jim Hatcher is still with the house, and will take pleasure in waiting on friends and customers. Lawyers are particularly requested to call.

SIGN PAINTING.—Nothing so sets off a store, office or place of business, as a handsome, well painted, and artistic sign. Besides the mere telling the business or bringing a man's name before the people, it is an ornament. Messrs. Hook & LaGrill, Monroe street, between Main and Second street, are artists in this line and have made some of the most beautiful signs in the city. Those in need of such work should call on these gentlemen.

MARITAL.—The following certificates were returned last week at the office of the County Clerk: A. V. Hamner and Maggie W. Stock; D. J. Oliver and Eda Wolf; E. L. J. D. Roberts and Mary Humphries; Bernard Schurff and Henrietta Myers; Louis Kuey and Mollie A. Hein; Patrick Murphy and Mary Mahoney; Haynes E. Hudson and Marian B. Merritt; Mitchell Hubbard and S. J. Sew; John Simpson and S. M. Glasscock; W. T. Prichard and Fannie E. Blackburn.

COUNTY TAX-PAYERS.—We are desired by the County Tax-Collector, Wm. McLean, Esq., to call the attention of the county tax-payers to the fact, that the Legislature of the State having failed to pass the resolution postponing the time for paying taxes, the penalty for nonpayment will be imposed upon all whose taxes are not paid on or before the 30th of November, Monday next. For the convenience of those wishing to save the penalty of five per cent., the office will be opened at 7 o'clock each morning, and kept open until 12 o'clock at night, up to that date. nov28 2t

Can-Can, at the New Memphis Theater Monday

OH, MY!—ANOTHER REBEL OUTRAGE!—Judge Leonard, the immaculate Judge of the County Court, yesterday met a gentleman from over the Rhine, against whom he had a grudge—probably because he *was* a gentleman—and after giving him a little "slack," pulled a pistol on him and threatened him with immediate demolition. The irate Teuton, enraged beyond endurance at the Judge's bellicose demonstrations, jumped on him, snatched the pistol out of his hands, and after giving him a good beating, allowed him to depart in peace. The Judge swears vengeance, but the Teuton says: "Shust let um bodder me agin, und I make um schmell h—l."

MASSACRE OF CITIZENS IN ARKANSAS BY CLAYTON'S MILITIA.

A Town Sacked and Plundered.

Unarmed Men Shot in Cold Blood.

The absurd proclamation of martial law by the so-called Governor of Arkansas could hardly have other result than rapine and bloodshed. The Washington (Ark.) *Telegraph* of Wednesday, the 18th inst., comes to us with an account of one of the most shocking occurrences of these troublous times, which we have not space to reproduce entire this morning.

It appears that on Wednesday, the 10th inst., a band of between 200 and 300 armed men entered the little town of Center Point, in Sevier county, about twenty-eight miles from Washington, and took possession of the place. Taken by surprise, the citizens were entirely defenseless, and were marshaled en masse in an open field, where they were kept until four o'clock in the afternoon, not knowing by what authority or for what reason they were arrested. In the meantime the town was ransacked and plundered by the armed wretches calling themselves Clayton's militia, of everything of value, and whatever they could not carry away they destroyed. Finally one Capt. Reeves addressed the captive citizens in the following strain, as reported by the *Telegraph*:

"Gov. Clayton had declared martial law in Sevier county. They were there to enforce his proclamation. It was the first *raid* they had made. It was only the *initiation* of what would occur. His men were enraged. It was with great difficulty he could restrain them. They wanted to KILL TEN OR TWELVE MEN any how. They want to HANG some of you fellows. We are coming back here again, perhaps to-morrow, etc."

The darkest part of this monstrous outrage remains to be told. Next day, a number of citizens from the adjoining country, hearing it reported that jayhawkers had made a descent upon Center Point, came into town, some of them armed. A meeting was held, and it was agreed, in view of the authority under which the raiders had pretended to be acting, to appoint committees to visit Murfreesboro and Washington to confer with Clayton and the military authorities. While they were still in consultation the horde of thieves and assassins again suddenly entered the town and commenced an indiscriminate onslaught, shooting down a number and making prisoners of those who were not fortunate enough to escape. They afterward selected three citizens from among the oldest and most respectable, led them out and murdered them in cold blood. The *Telegraph* thus concludes its account of this most horrible fruit of Clayton's blood-thirsty brutality:

"Three citizens of Sevier county, Arkansas, noted for their respectability and standing in the community, strong and unwavering advocates of peace, of law, of order; respected for their age and esteemed for their virtues; Hester, Anderson and Gilbert by name; living under a government declared by Congress to be republican in form, were led out to the scene of slaughter and shot down like dogs, by men acting under instructions from the executive of the State. There were also some six or eight citizens wounded, but how many of the militia were killed and wounded we were unable to ascertain. The militia are still in possession of Center Point, and have all approaches to the town guarded. They permit persons to enter the place but will not allow them to pass out. The citizens had all dispersed except those whom they still hold as prisoners."

"Blood will have blood," and the vengeance of an outraged people will yet fall upon and crush the miserable wretch who thus prepares a banquet of plunder and slaughter for his murderous minions.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

At the present day it is simply a waste of time and space to argue, or bring forward proofs, of the utility or advantage of life insurance. The examples which we see around us daily of its beneficent workings, are witnesses louder than newspaper articles of the soundness of the principles upon which it is built, and the vast utility of it as an institution. The uncertainty of human life has been the theme of the teachings of Saints, sages, and moralists, from time immemorial. None can tell what an hour may bring forth. None can be certain, however healthy he may be, or however prosperous his affairs, of not being called away in a moment, and leaving those who are nearest and dearest to him to suffer a long life of penury and trouble through a negligence which has no excuse. Life insurance is obviously a duty then which every man should perform, and that immediately, for nothing is certain which is contingent upon life unless it is immediate. The choice of a company in which to insure is then of prime importance to every man, in order that the benefits of this act of insurance may accrue to those for whom they were intended, which would not be the case if the company were not solvent. We should in all candor recommend to one who has not already made his choice the PHŒNIX MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, of which Messrs. Nourse & Matthews are the general agents, No. 16 Jefferson street, Memphis. We make this recommendation for many reasons, chief of which is it is one of the oldest and strongest companies doing business in this country, and is strictly mutual in its plan, and its earnings, therefore, instead of being used to swell the dividends of stockholders, as is the case in all stock companies, are appropriated for the benefit of the assured in the reduction of their annual premiums.

COUNTRY and Commission Merchants will find it to their advantage to buy Window Shades and Wall Paper at 375 Main street. (tf) JOS. GRIESHABER.

FULL assortment of Grang's American chromos at F. Katzenbach's, 317 Main street.

50 Dozen good Men's Hats at $1, at Rice & Engel's, 233 Main street. nov28 tf

THE price of Morgan's self-rising Flour, by the barrel, is reduced to nearly the same price of any first class flour. A great saving to consumers. tf

"DE BAR'S OPERA HOUSE had a much larger attendance last evening than on any since the opening of the season. *The White Fawn* has many attractions, among which we witnessed the Shadow dance by M'lle Sands, who moves over the stage like a veritable shadow. The *Pas de Dux* of M'lle Diani and Mons. Marvig was loudly encored. The Water Nymph dance, in which M'lle Diani, Sands and Mons. Marvig, assisted by the corps de ballet, is a beautiful movement, displaying the "form divine" of each artist. The efforts of the evening which seemed to elicit the greatest amount of applause were the Hungarian Polka, by M'lle Diani, and the Matelos, by Mons. Marvig, concluding with the Can-Can a la American. The scenery throughout is very fine—much better last night than on its first appearance, and we learn that many scenes have just arrived and will be put on at the earliest moment it can be done. Mr. Whitman's great transformation scene is one of the most elaborate ever placed upon the stage. This has been conceded by all who have witnessed it."—*St. Louis Democrat, Nov. 18, 1868.*

The above spectacular piece so highly spoken of by the press of other cities will be presented during the coming week at the New Memphis Theater. To accommodate those who reside in the country special trains will be run on all the railroads leading in to Memphis, the trains arriving late in the evening and returning at the close of the performance.

Silk fringes gimps, in all shades and colors, buttons, zephyrs, yarns, etc., at Herzog & Bro.'s, 294 Main street.

CARPETS AND FURNITURE—Just received and for sale cheap by Ames, Beattie & Co., 396 Main street. tf

THE LATE JUDGE J. C. HUMPHREYS.

Speech of Judge Scruggs Before the Criminal Court.

Owing to the fact of the sickness of Judge Hunter, the resolutions prepared by a committee appointed by the Bar touching the death of Judge Humphreys were not presented until yesterday, when Judge Scruggs made the motion for their reception, and that they be spread upon the minutes, accompanied by the following remarks:

May it please your Honor, I have been deputed by the members of the Bar of this city to present to your Honor, and ask to have spread upon the records of this court, the following memorial and resolutions adopted at a meeting of the members of the Bar on learning of the death of our late distinguished professional brother, the Hon. John C. Humphreys, late Judge of this Judicial Circuit. The memorial and resolutions are as follows, to-wit. (These have already been published.)

Beyond a sincere indorsement of the resolutions I deem it unnecessary to add anything to them.

After an acquaintance of more than a quarter of a century with the deceased, I am prepared to say that he fully merited all that is here said of him. But it is not of the *man* I come to speak. To heap upon his memory those words of praise which a virtuous and useful life always command is not my mission on this occasion. It is of the *office*, in its relations to the people whom he served, and among whom for a series of years, he exercised the high and delicate functions of judicial authority, that I propose to say a few words. The office which he filled so long, and with such distinguished ability, is one that, in point of honor, responsibility, and near connection with all the tender relations and dearest rights of society, is perhaps the most important in any government. Especially is this the case in a government like ours, having a written constitution, by which the official acts of all other legal functionaries of the Government are to be tested; and the judiciary is made the tribunal to apply that test. As the defender of the constitution, and guardian of public liberty, its powers and responsibilities are of great magnitude. Whilst the functionaries in other departments are more directly under the control, and far more sensible to the influence of popular passion, the judiciary is set, like a fixed beacon to the mariner, firmly upon the constitution, and charged with the duty of curbing and correcting and chastening the hasty action of the more erratic, and less reflective officials in the co-ordinate branches of the Government; and thus preserve in tact, those great principles of justice and public law which lie at the base of all progressive organizations. A judiciary therefore prepared by its learning, courage and fidelity, fully to meet and perform these great functions, becomes of incalculable value to society at all times, but especially so in periods of public disturbances and revolution. To do this, however, great learning, profound thought and unflinching courage are necessary, combined with stainless purity of purpose and life. Without these qualities the judicial department of any government will fall far short of its great designs. In all the vicissitudes of governments, few, if any of their public functionaries have rendered more valuable service to the cause of public liberty than the Judges of the times. It is true, that for many ages, on the European Continent, the Judges were more or less the partizans of the chiefs, and shared in the corruptions of the times, took sides between contending factions, and gave their influence in favor of their leaders. But as society emerged from barbarism, as civilization progressed, as learning advanced, and the principles of social and political organization began to be better understood, the judiciary rose in importance and power, acquired new dignity, and purifying itself from the corruptions of past ages, it became the exemplar of nations, the friend of the poor and protector of the persecuted, until in more modern times it has become to a great extent the guiding star and almost the ruling power in the State. "Civil liberty in this kingdom," says Mr. Hallum in his Constitutional History, "has two direct guarantees; the open administration of justice according to known laws truly interpreted, and fair construction of evidence, and the right of Parliament without let or interruption to inquire into and obtain the redress of public grievances. Of these the *first* is by far the most indispensable; nor can the subjects of any State be reckoned to enjoy a real freedom, where this condition is not found, both in its judicial institutions and in their constant exercise."

It is well known that the tyrants of the House of Stuart never undertook any scheme for the aggrandizement of royalty, and overriding the rights of the people, without a resort to the influence of their Judges. Charles the First found a justification for ship money by the ingenuity of Noy, only when supported by corrupt Judges. So James the Second could never disfranchise his people until through the venality of corrupt Judges he had destroyed the charters of London and other cities of the realm. These instances of corruption, while they serve to show the power of the judiciary and excite our disgust, are, in a moral point of view, vastly overbalanced by the integrity, courage and independence of Coke, Hale and others, who could not be driven by threats nor bought with bribes, to sell the influence of their office and pervert public justice.

Emerging from this long night of semi-barbarism, in which the judicial ermine is too often seen in the filth of partizan strife, or adorning the shoulders of bloody and cruel men, what relief do we feel on seeing the King's Bench occupied by that sound lawyer and upright judge, Sir John Holt, whose justice and humane administration extorted even from a criminal condemned to death by his Honor, an expression of thanks that he had had a fair trial. The influence of such men is felt after they have gone to their graves, and distant generations feel the fruits of such officers long in after years.

What intelligent reader fails to look to Coke, Holt, and Camden, as builders of the English Government, rather than to Warrick, Marlboro or Wellington? Brought by official duty more directly in contact with the private interests and domestic relations of society, the judiciary has in all ages held a nearer place in the hearts of the people, and their influence is more sensibly felt, in the domestic circle, than the functionaries in other departments; and when they combine learning with integrity and purity, their names become familiar as household gods and synonims of purity and goodness. What pure-minded, historical reader, would not prefer to occupy, in history, the place of Sir Thomas Moore, or Sir John Holt, to that of Napoleon or Wellington? And who does not feel a glow of pleasure in contemplating the character of the great Lord Camden, which all the victories and military renown of Condee, Marlboro and Wellington, fail to excite? As an instrument of moral culture, there is, in my judgment, no class of functionaries known to civilization equal to a learned and pure judiciary. Not even the pulpit with all its learning, zeal and elequence, can equal it as a moral educator. I am not unaware of the gravity of the question here mooted. Trained and educated in the church from my childhood, and accustomed to intimate association with her clergy and membership, it will not be readily supposed, that I would do her injustice, or undervalue her influence and power. Among her humble and unworthy sons, none would be more slow to deny her full credit for all that she has done. But at the same time, to my limited reading, it is apparent that in the absence of wise and wholesome municipal laws, administered by a pure and learned judiciary, the Church has never been able to restrain the bad passions of men, and educate the masses to any very high standard of moral duty. "More instructive lessons are taught," said Lord Erskine, "in our writs of justice, than the Church is able to inculcate. Morals come in the cold abstract from the pulpit, but men smart under them practically when we lawyers are the preachers." No man can carefully peruse the writings of the great Chancellor Kent, and not perceive in them a vein of pure and lofty truth on every page, which when carefully studied must leave deep and lasting traces on the mind. There is a moral force in his powerful delineations of truth that cannot fail to have that effect.

What true American can fail to contemplate with a glow of pride and pleasure the character of Kent, of Marshall, of Taney, and the host of judicial luminaries whose learning and integrity have adorned the history of our country? And who can calculate the value of their influence upon our national character? Coming a little nearer home, with what pleasure should Tennesseeans look upon the learning and public services of Haywood, the pure and gifted Green, of Reese, and the accomplished Turley. These are names dear to every son of Tennessee. They are treasured in every heart and preserved in every household. The long period during which they filled so large a space in the public mind, adding luster to the renown of the State by their learning and ability, will long be looked to with pride and pleasure by every citizen of the State, and the record of their learning, as seen in our reports, will be read with profit and pleasure by students in all time to come. With such a judiciary no people can long be enslaved. Clouds and doubts may overcast their sky, and for a time throw their fearful shadow across their pathway; but while they can have the aid of such a judiciary, tyrants and usurpers will find it a difficult task to rob them of their rights, or long hold them in chains of slavery.

Written for the Memphis Appeal.]

"COTTON IS KING."

BY GEORGE W. GIFT.

III.

I will now proceed to show that 125 bushels of corn per acre is not so extraordinary a yield, but it may be attained under proper culture. I quote from an article in the Patent Office report, 1850–'51, entitled "the Study of Soil, by Daniel Lee, M. D." (now of Knox county, Tenn.) "To show what American soil and climate have done, and are capable of doing, we give below a statement of the premium crops of corn grown in Kentucky in the year 1850. There were nine competitors, and the surface in cultivation ten acres by each competitor. Their names and the products of each per acre, were as follows:

"J. Matson, 87 barrels, 4 bushels and 1 quart; Peter Pean, 37 barrels and 4 bushels; S. H. Chew, 27½ barrels; J. Hatchcraft, 23 barrels; A Vanmeter, 21 barrels and 3½ bushels; H. Hedges, 21 barrels and 2 bushels; E. W. Hockaday, 20 barrels; Dr B. W. Dudley, 20 barrels; H. Varnon, 19 barrels and 3 bushels." The barrel is five bushels of shelled corn. So Mr. Matson produced 189 bushels and 1 quart per acre, or 1890 bushels and 10 quarts on ten acres. The entire 90 acres produced 11,940 bushels and 10 quarts—per acre, 132 bushels, 21½ quarts! What has been done in Kentucky may be done in Tennessee, Mississippi or Arkansas.

A still greater yield was reported some years since from the lands of the Insane Asylum at Columbia, S. C.—a single acre produced 206 bushels of corn.

These wonderful examples are cited to show what high culture can accomplish. In the county of Shelby 20 bushels of corn per acre is probably a very fair estimate of our average crops. Now I am satisfied that if the labor now bestowed on five acres of land were concentrated on one the yield would be the same; and that labor would all be of a nature which would tend to ameliorate and improve the land instead of destroying it as we now do, under our wasteful practice of shallow plowing and nonrestitution. Further on I will discuss this matter more in detail.

The crop of oats is next in order. I have before me many, very many, instances where large fields are reported as yielding more than sixty bushels to the acre. That quantity will probably be considered large here where too little attention has heretofore been given to this very important crop. Important for two reasons: 1. It furnishes an abundance of forage of the very best kind for work animals at a season when the feed should be changed or mixed, and it will also allow the farmer a larger surplus of corn to bring forward his hogs. 2. It has been shown to be the best grain with which to seed clover, a crop which we shall now consider as the last in the rotation of cotton, corn, oats and clover.

The Rev. C. W. Howard, of Livingston, Ga., a very sound writer, says on page 578 Agricultural Report, 1866, that "in 1860 the butter crop of New York sold for twice as much as the cotton crop of Georgia, although that year the latter was more than 700,000 bales." If we should inquire how this very valuable crop (butter) was produced, we would learn that hay was at the foundation of it. In other words, without hay there would have been no butter, hence the importance of hay to New York agriculture will be clearly seen. The hay crop of her farmers, sold in the form of butter, is equal to 1,400,000 bales of cotton per annum.

Go all through your city and see at every grocery and in every market Northern butter, brought here to sell under our very noses, when we could and should produce the same at a much less cost than they of the North. Why do we not do it? *We have no hay!* Under a correct system of farming we can and will produce an immense quantity of butter, and at the same time *increase our cotton crop.* This is one of the great advantages our climate has. We can have everything they have at the North, and grow cotton, a staple which will yet control the commerce of the world.

Mr. Ross Winans, of Baltimore, determined a few years since to establish a model wholesale sweet milk dairy near that city. He purchased 700 acres of land for $49,000, and spent something over $60,000 for manure for the same, to make hay for his cattle. He cut 1750 tons of hay from it in one season, (1867,) and his gross sales of milk and hay amounted to over $48,000. It will be observed that the average yield was two and a half tons of hay per acre, which was regarded by Northern agricultural journals as very fine. To show that we may do *better* than that, here in Shelby county, I will mention the crop of Dr. Rawlings, grown on his place on the Randolph plank road, eleven miles from town. The Doctor seeded seven acres of oats to clover in the spring of '67; this summer he mowed it once, and housed thirty-three tons of hay; being more than four and a half tons per acre. I measured the ground and computed the quantity, allowing 1000 cubic feet of hay as it stood in the barns, to be equal to a ton. This pile of hay turned into butter is worth $1200; into beef not less than a thousand. Think on it, ye exclusive and extensive cotton farmers, turn it around, and turn it over and see if it is not a good thing to have. And think on it, ye men who are pondering about home improvement—you men who build up this great country—look at it. From seven acres of land comes feed for thirty-three cows for one hundred days. Three thousand pounds of butter will be the result, which when removed, carries with it not an atom of the wealth of the soil. Then look at your manure heap. At least 150 tons to go back to your seven acres to make it produce cotton as we have never seen it before.

BUY your pictures, chromos and oil paintings at F. Katzenbach's, 317 Main street, where you can have them framed to your taste.

DON'T forget the *White Fawn*, at the New Memphis Theater, Monday evening.

FINE Loaf Sugar Syrup, nice new Buckwheat Flour and splendid Goshen Butter—just think of it!—all at Finnie & Buckham's. tf

100 Dozen pairs Cotton Half Hose at 10c per pair, at Rice & Engel's, 233 Main street. nov28 tf

A large assortment of embroideries, edgings and flouncings at Herzog & Bro.'s.

THE MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.

Memorial to the Board of Mayor and Aldermen.

To the Mayor and Aldermen of Memphis:

The undersigned citizens of Memphis, interested in her prosperity, have understood that the same company who have leased the Mississippi Central Railroad, now propose, if they can purchase the stock of the city ($250,000) in the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, at its market value—obtain right of way in front of the town from one end to the other—that they will, with such aid as they may be able to obtain on the line of the road, finish the gap of 100 miles between Memphis and Troy, and thereby make a continuous line from Paducah, *through Memphis*, to New Orleans. This Company likewise demands, on the *completion* of this through line from Paducah to Memphis, that the city shall, as a bonus to induce them to build the road, issue to them the bonds of the city at ten, fifteen and twenty years, with six per cent coupons, for three hundred thousand dollars.

We are surprised to learn that this proposition meets with opposition. We respectfully request that the Mayor and Aldermen of Memphis will accede to the proposition as above stated, for the following reasons:

It is well known to every man in the country that Indianapolis is a railroad center for numerous railways, radiating in every direction from that city, connecting with St. Louis, Chicago, and every Northern city. These various railway companies having perfected their connections with the East, the West and the North, demand a connection with the South. For the purpose of making this connection, they have nearly completed a railroad from Indianapolis to Vincennes, and with all possible energy will push forward their road to Paducah, crossing the Ohio river at that point with a bridge. This railroad from Indianapolis to Paducah is called for as a great public necessity by the railway companies and people of the entire Ohio Valley. Knowing this, they will complete the connection with Paducah with energy. It may well be questioned whether a larger volume of trade will concentrate on any road in the country than on this road from Indianapolis to Paducah, for it will be the outlet for that mighty valley with the South. Shall we meet that trade in its coming, cause it to pass through Memphis, or go around us? is the question which addresses itself to the corporate authorities of Memphis, and to every interest in the city.

Unquestionably, every citizen of Memphis will say, as with one voice: Let us have the gap finished from Memphis to Troy or Union City, and let us share in the trade and travel which that great thoroughfare promises. To do this we must build that road or encourage and aid others to do it. As we are not able to build that road, and as a company of capitalists, for a very small consideration, propose to do so, by all means do what is asked of us, and let them build it.

If we undertake to build it, it will cost us three times more than this company asks of us. We shall be a long time engaged at it, and when finished we shall only control the short line from Memphis to Union City. If they build it, they will control the entire line from Paducah through Memphis to Canton. Short lines of railroads are at the mercy of long lines and powerful combinations, and cannot succeed. If this company controls it they will be a controlling power, and after expending some six or eight millions of dollars they will have the strongest of all incentives—*interest*—to make it successful.

It is said that some of you object to selling this company the stock of the Mississippi and Tennessee road.

The city is not interested in holding stocks in that or any other road. They may be used by tricksters to put unworthy men in power, and may seem to give this or that man office. The city very wisely subscribed $250,000 to aid in the building of that road. It has answered the object intended. The road has been built, and if the city never gets one cent for it, by the trade and business it has conferred on the city we have been paid five-fold the value of that subscription. If it will aid in building another road, which we much need and must have, in the name of common sense let it go. If we keep that stock we shall never get one cent for it. By the last annual report of that company, in the shape of first and second mortgage bonds and floating debts, they owe the sum of $2,511,592, exceeding $25,000 per mile. From the same report their net receipts amount to $116,844 32. They cannot pay the interest on the bonds and floating debt. It requires no prophet to foresee that the road, its franchises and effects, will fall into the hands of the bondholders, and that the stockholders must and will lose their investment. If this be so, you can afford to give it away, especially if by so doing you aid in building another road.

You are asked for right of way in the front and through the town. This is right and should be granted. Memphis aspires to be a great cotton market. We must have railroads to bring products to our town, and when here we must do the business of the country as well and as cheaply as elsewhere. By allowing right of way near the river and through the town for all the railway companies, we shall accomplish a double object, facilitate the transportation of passengers and freights, facilitate the transactions of merchants, with their warehouses, cotton presses or steamboats, and at the same time save the expenses incident to our present method of doing business. By making this change the cotton brought to the city can be sold, prepared and shipped in the same day, up or down, by railroads or steamboats, without drayage.

You are asked to subscribe the bonds of the city to that company for $300,000 on the completion of this through line from Paducah to New Orleans, as a bonus. This is all right. If this road contributes to build up the city, enlarge its trade, multiply the travelers, we should be willing to pay something for such great benefits. The increased business which this road will bring us the first year, it is opined, will pay more than five fold the bonus asked.

In five years the revenues arising from conveying travelers and their baggage to and from hotels, saying nothing of all other larger matters, will more than refund the subsidy asked. The city of Memphis and her trade has been in a great degree built up by constructing railroads. We have subscribed in bonds about one million and a half of dollars to aid in constructing the roads concentrating upon Memphis. We commenced this system in 1849. We have five fold more trade, population and wealth than we had then. The resources of the city are five fold. Our city has greatly prospered by railroads, and we have been paid amply for our railroad subscriptions, whether we ever get one cent for our stock or not. The smallest incidents in life control the destinies of individuals, cities, States, empires. If we shall aid as asked in building the proposed road, we shall have pouring upon our city an ever invigorating, ever increasing tide of travel, trade and prosperity.

We shall identify ourselves with the great Northwest in business, in interest, in social and commercial relations. Being identified with us by railroads and interest, *when the time comes* they will give us a helping hand, politically and commercially, to make Memphis the starting point for a railroad to the Pacific. If we refuse, this same company having control of the Mississippi Central, which is *now* drawing, largely, trade and travel from us (they have a perfect right to do so) will go on and build their road to Milam or some other point on the Louisville road. This will give them thirty miles the advantage over us as a great through route via Grand Junction. From the Louisville road they will go on to Paducah. When there, by the combinations and facilities, they will combine and pass this great volume of travel and trade around us, and leave us where we should deserve to be—in the cold. Is any citizen of Memphis willing to see this, and our prospects blasted?

We beg to say that, in making the remarks we have been compelled to make concerning the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, we do not intend to reflect on its management. We take pleasure in stating that that road was as economically built, as economically, as prudently and wisely managed as any road in the country. Its misfortunes and adversities are chargeable to circumstances beyond their control.

ROBERTSON TOPP,	W. R. MOORE,
F. W. SMITH,	JOHN R. ROBINSON,
O. M. LEATHERMAN,	J. J. MURPHY,
C. B. CHURCH,	D. COCKRELL,
HU. BRINKLEY,	HENRY G. SMITH.

Copies of the memorial to the corporation on Monday morning, will be left at Greenlaw's insurance office, at Farrington & Howell's, at Wm. R. Moore's, at Moore & Stanton's, at the Overton Hotel, at the court rooms, and all citizens concurring in the same will please call and sign.

PLEASANT ENTERTAINMENT.

We were honored on Thanksgiving Day by an invitation to take supper and spend the evening with the children of Notre Dame de la Salette, who had, in honor of the holiday, arranged a little private entertainment consisting of music and dramatic selections. The invitation was gladly accepted, and a more delightful evening we have rarely experienced. After the supper, which was a spread of everything nice and elegant (and which it was a treat to see how the young people enjoyed), the children and invited guests repaired to the large study room, which had been converted for the nonce into an exhibition room—one end being curtained off for a stage and dressing room, and the balance arranged with chairs for the reception of the guests and such children as were not immediately engaged in the plays.

The programme of the evening opened with a brilliant selection from *Bellisario*, a duet, executed most artistically by Misses Sallie Bason and Mollie Bilbow. This was followed by a neat and appropriate address by Miss Mary Cordona, welcoming the guests, and expressing some beautiful gems of thought on the duty of thanksgiving to God for the mercies He has extended to us through the past year. A quartette hymn from the German, *Grosser Gott*, followed, executed and sung by Misses Jennie Barry, Mollie Blessing, Mary Bilbow and Mary Bolger. A drama, "The Star of Destiny," came next, and was very well acted. The plot was founded on the well known story of Josephine's interview in her youthful days with the fortune teller, who mapped out to her her future life. We did not get the names of those taking parts, but were especially pleased with the acting of the little lady who played the part of the sooth-sayer. A chorus, "Music in the Air," was sung at the conclusion of this piece, by about twenty-five of the smaller children, and right well they sang it too!

The "Wanderer," a solo, was next sung by Miss Jennie Barry, who has a very sweet and clear voice, and manages it excellently. She will make, in time, (if she does not ruin her voice by too much cultivation now), a splendid singer. What pleases us most especially in her execution is the wonderful clearness of enunciation of words—an extremely rare accomplishment.

A clever translation of a French play, called *Madame de Patuel*, was next acted, the acting of the little 'poultry tender' pleasing us best.

After an "apology" from a young lady, (whose name we did not learn), the entertainment, which surely needed no apology, for it was a complete success, ended, and the guests dispersed perfectly satisfied and delighted with the entertainment and themselves. The affair showed throughout the admirable system of instruction and management adopted and carried out by the ladies of the Order of St. Dominic, who have the institution of La Salette in charge. We return them our thanks for the courtesies extended, and the pleasure afforded us by our visit, and hope we may not be forgotten whenever a similar occasion presents itself.

200 Nice Overcoats, from $7 50 to $15, at Rice & Engel's, 233 Main street. nov28 tf

THE STATE PENITENTIARY.

The Cost of Running the Machine.

The Convicts—Their Number, Age, Sex, Etc.

To those who are at all of a statistical turn of mind, and would like to know where all the money raised in taxes, goes to, the following information gleaned from the report of the Directors of the State Penitentiary may prove of interest.

On the 1st day of November, 1868, there were confined in the Penitentiary three hundred and ninety-four convicts, of which there were white males, 176; white females, none; colored males, 206; colored females, 12. The cost of maintaining the institution during the preceding month (October) was as follows: Wages, $990; victualing, $2761 17; shoe and tailor, $90 65; fuel and light, $186 92; stable, 18 07; hospital, $78 19; clothing, $3,059 19; discharge, $207 50; expense, $414 18; total amount expended, $7,795 86. The earnings of each convict, 46 per diem, $3088 81 must be deducted therefrom, leaving a balance of $4757 05; which is a clear loss to the State. Taking this as an average, it amounts to a yearly aggregate of $55,054 60.

This is a pretty heavy drain on the State for the support of an institution which ought to be, and, in other States, and under other management, is made not only self-supporting but a source of revenue.

The length of the term of each convict, and the crime for which he or she is "sent up," is as follows:

Term.	Number.	Crime.
For 1 year,	34	Larceny.
For 1½ "	2	Murder.
For 2 "	27	Burglary.
For 3 "	103	Robbery.
For 4 "	21	Arson.
For 5 "	43	Horse stealing.
For 6 "	9	House burning.
For 7 "	2	Grand larceny.
For 8 "	6	Attempt to kill.
For 9 "	1	Bigamy.
For 10 "	85	Manslaughter.
For 11 "	3	Felonious Assault.
For 12 "	5	Rape.
For 15 "	26	Malicious stabbing.
For 19 "	3	House breaking.
For 20 "	6	Pas'g as Rev. officer
For 21 "	11	Violating rev. law.
For 25 "	1	Attempt to murder
For life,	7	Mule stealing.

The places of nativity of these prisoners are as follows, (according to the records); Tennessee 249, Alabama 17, Mississippi 11, Georgia 11, North Carolina 20, Virginia 25, Ohio 7, South Carolina 7, Indiana 5, Louisiana 1, Maryland 3, Kentucky 13, Illinois 2, Texas 1, Pennsylvania 3, Florida 1, New York 2, Missouri 2, Arkansas 1, England 1, Ireland 4, Scotland 2, Russia 1, Germany 4.

COUNTRY Butter, fresh Corn Meal and fresh country Eggs, just to hand, at Finnie & Buckham's. tf

Our staple goods at the lowest market prices. Herzog & Bro., Clark's Marble Block, 294 Main street.

COMPLETE assortment of foreign chromos and oil paintings, consisting of Swiss mountain scenery, German rivers and rural views, Italian lake views, etc., at F. Katzenbach's, 317 Main street.

ST. PATRICK'S FAIR was well attended last evening, and considerable interest was manifested in the voting for the various articles. Owen Smith received the fine gold headed cane, having received 123 votes, John Walsh receiving 109 The vote on the policeman's silver badge resulted as follows: Kane Cusick 188, J. Farrell 29½. Menken Bros. were elected for the mirror. The fair will be continued on Monday evening, when the silver mounted plate glass show case for the most tasteful milliner will be awarded.

A large lot damaged Kid Gloves 75 cts. Good Corsets 75 cts. Look for cheap table. J. H. Loewenstine & Bro's, Clay Building.

LADIES! If you want a good Cloak for little money, go to Rice & Engel's. nov28 tf

WHITE FAWN, Monday night.

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT AND CIRCUIT COURTS—*Hon. Connelly F. Trigg, presiding.*—There was a large attendance at this Court yesterday, and considerable business transacted. Judgment by default was rendered in the following cases:

Watson & DeYoung vs Nebbitt & Loyd.
Gumberts vs Hurst & Norman.
Stableton vs Dent & Ferguson, dismissed as to Dent.
Friedman & Co. vs Archer.
Garvin, Bell & Co. vs Sharp & Toton.
Young & Co. vs Fryer & Harman.
Hood, Bonbright & Co. vs Langley & Hicks.
Snoddy, Parish & Co. vs H Burch.
Haynes, Nell & Co. vs Willis.
Watson & Berg vs Parker.
Watson & Berg vs Willis.
Wood Marsh, Haywood & Co. vs Burch.
D. R. Young & Co. vs Burch.
Read & Gray vs Burch.
Watson & Berg vs Burch.
Haney & Keith vs Bledsoe & Sims.
Reid & Gray vs Willis.
Woodson, Reitz & Co. vs Kiyce.
Leon, Berg & Co. vs McIntosh.

The following cases are set by consent of counsel:

Case of Southern vs Arnold, set for 10th December, 1868.
Case of Gresham vs Lane, set for 3d December, 1868.
Case of Hebbert vs Chamberlain, set for 22d December, 1868.
Case No. 80 set for 4th December, 1868.
Case No. 600 set for 14th December, 1868.
Case No. 858 set for 4th December, 1868.

His honor, Judge Trigg, appointed John C. Reid, Esq., United States Commissioner at Brownsville, Tenn.

In the case of the St. Louis Sectional Dock Company vs steamboat St. Patrick, No. 249, on the District Court docket, an order *pro confesso* was taken.

The attention of the counsel employed is directed to the following incorrect cases in bankruptcy: W. G. Campbell, J. M. & W. M. Coleman, and T. C. Betts.

The Grand Jury of this Court will be charged by his honor, Judge Trigg, on Monday, when it is important that all the members thereof shall be present.

MUNICIPAL COURT—*Geo. W. Waldran, Judge.*—Court meets Monday morning at 9 o'clock a.m. The regular calendar will not be called. The day will be devoted to the hearing of motions for new trials. Tuesday will be the first day of December term. The calendar for the new term will commence where left off at the conclusion of the present term.

LAW COURT—*H. S. Lee, Judge.*—Meets Monday morning at 10 o'clock a. m. Writs of Inquiry will be executed in all cases brought in before the Court on that day. The following calendar will also be taken up:

1123 First National Bank vs Arnold et al.
1083 Glenn & Son vs Southall et al.
1163 Gibson vs Beecher.
1196 Spect vs Rawlings.
1201 Topping vs Swan.
1202 Laski vs Russer.
1203 Amos W & Jones vs Archer.
1204 McLaughlin vs Groves.
1205 Kerns vs Crowley.
1206 Westcott vs Mitchell.
1207 Goodman vs Roth.
1208 Cunningham vs McCormick et al.
1210 Stoval vs Manning.
1211 Frazer & Chase vs Harman, adm'r.
1212 Barnes vs Jones.
1213 Pulliam et al vs Waldran (papers missing).
1214 Jones vs Choate & Co. " "
1215 McKinney & Co. vs Hopper.
1216 Miller vs Freightmaster. " "
1217 Saler vs Foley.
1218 Carney vs Rue.
1219 Ford vs Field.
1220 Wilkerson & Co vs Moffat.
1221 Dedrick vs Nolan.
1222 Packer vs Holland et al.
1223 Blood & Co vs Hack.
1224 Patterson vs Johnson & Williams.
1225 Bankhead vs Anderson et al.

CHANCERY COURT.—*Wm. M. Smith, Chancellor.*—Meets Monday morning at ten o'clock. The calendar for that day is as follows:

418 Stetheimer vs Kaufman.
419 Buford vs Memphis Bulletin Co.
423 Cash vs Bolton.
437 Baker vs Lewis.
438 Wicks vs Thorpe.
440 Hart vs Shaw.
441 Milton vs Hopton.
444 Swift vs Holmes.
447 Turner vs Schloss.
448 Crockett vs Temple.
449 Rayner vs Rayner.
451 Maggiola vs Cicalla.
453 McDermot vs Ensley.

The papers in the case of Moon vs. Green are missing. The parties having them in possession will please return them to the office of the Clerk and Master of this court without delay.

CRIMINAL COURT.—*J. E. Bigelow, Judge, etc.*—Judge Scruggs having suggested the death of the Hon. J. C. Humphreys, in respect to the memory of the deceased Court adjourned until Monday morning next, at which time the following cases will be called peremptory for trial, and will either be tried or continued until the next term of the Court:

4 State vs John Garin, murder.
5 State vs M. Combs, breach of trust.
6 State vs Mike Horrigan, malicious shooting.
7 State vs Thos. Coyne, murder.
8 State vs James Brown, murder.
9 State vs Henry Jones, larceny.
10 State vs Thos. Prewett, murder.
11 State vs Mike Gallagher, murder.
13 State vs Sidney Hunt, burglary.
14 State vs Joseph Spillman, larceny.

Parties defendant out on bonds, and all jurors summoned must be in attendance or forfeitures will be taken.

A FULL line of Curtain Damask, Cornices and Tassels, at New York prices, for thirty days, at 375 Main street. nov21 tf J. GRIESHABER.

Gents' good Calf Boots $5. Gents' Clothing extra low. Gents' good white knit Under-shirts and Drawers 75 cts J. H. Loewenstine & Bro's, No. 231 Main st. Great bargains in Hats.

CAN it be possible that over five million bottles of Plantation Bitters have been sold during the past year? It is almost incredible, nevertheless it is absolutely true, and is the most convincing proof of their wonderful medicinal and health-restoring qualities. Every family should be supplied with these Bitters, at whatever cost or trouble it may be to obtain them. Be careful that you get the genuine, and that you are not imposed upon by a spurious article.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price. 3td&w

PAPIER Mache Window Shades, at very low figures, at 375 Main street. nov 21 tf J. GRIESHABER.

IF YOU wish to add to your business put your "ad" in the APPEAL.

STATE ELECTORS.

Proclamation by the Governor.

The following, as a proclamation, was issued by the Governor on the 24th inst:

"It appears from the official returns of an election for Presidential Electors, held in this State on the 3d day of November, A. D. 1868, that the following named gentlemen received the highest number of all the votes cast, and are therefore declared duly and constitutionally elected: D. W. C. Senter, H. H. Harrison, A. H. Pettibone, D. M. Nelson, W. M. Woodcock, Thomas H. Coldwell, D. Peabody, O. F. Brown, W. M. Hall, T. C. Muse."

THE TENNESSEE AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.—Mr. Rodgers introduced a bill in the Senate Wednesday looking towards a speedy commencement of work on the Tennessee and Pacific Railroad. The movement looks to us like a good one.

DIRECT TRADE.—Under the head of "Memphis and Shreveport," the Shreveport *News*, edited and conducted by Mr. A. L. Hay, has the following: "Memphis promises to become one of the most prominent cities in the South, its central convenient situation renders it a convenient depot for both the Southern and Western States. Since 1865 there has been upwards of 2000 new houses erected there, many of them four-story brick buildings of the best style, and her merchants have enterprise and means. It would be well for Shreveport merchants to open trade with this point, as we are satisfied that if our merchants would examine stocks and prices, they would not go further North to purchase. Let Memphis business men make inducements to come to them, let our merchants seek the cheapest markets and put more ports in connection with this point. Every such connection increases our business and population. We call the attention of parents to the educational facilities offered there and its vicinity, and that of merchants and others to the business cards of its houses in our columns. It is a much nearer point than St. Louis and Cincinnati, and consequently would save freight, and we are confident trade between the places would be profitable to both."

SUNDAY APPEAL.

For the Sunday Appeal.]

MY GRANDMOTHER.

I am dreaming a sorrowful dream to day—
A dream of the spectral Past;
How Time still covers with mantle gray,
All things we have loved, till they pass away,
Like leaves on a frosty blast.
I think of one who will soon be gone,
As others have gone before,—
My dear old Grandmother,—and a moan
Comes up from my heart as I sit alone,
And dream of the days of yore!

I remember how, when I was a child,
She has clasped me to her breast,—
How my every grief she then beguiled
With soothing words, and sung or smiled
My burdened heart into rest;
For I've lost no link of the precious chain
Of memories sweet and bright,
And ever and ever I hear again,
Sleeping or waking, the soft refrain
That was once my chief delight.

O, far-off, fairy-land of my youth,
Thou hast faded away from view,
But not all lost is thy stainless truth,
Nor drowned in the bitter deeps, in sooth,
If but one remaineth true!
And she, though bowed by the weight of years,
Has lost no part of the bloom
So sweet in the days gone by, and her tears,
Her hopes and her joys, her longings and fears,
Have never a touch of gloom.

Fair was her life, as her works reveal;
Changeless as true is she;
As slow to anger, as quick to feel
The griefs of her kind, and as earnest to heal
With her heart-born sympathy.
Full of peace are her closing days,
More full of peace than of pain;—
Her sorest trials elicit praise,
For well she knoweth God's gracious ways,
And feeleth that loss is gain!

Daily she dreams, in her elbow chair,
Of those who have gone before;
She hears her blessed one's feet on the stair,
And their voices call to her everywhere,
Sounds we shall hear no more.
Nightly she dreams; perchance of a child,
Our darling of years ago;
She tells us his greeting, and how he smiled,
How leapt to her arms, with what rapture wild,
We hear, and feel it is so!

For her eyes, now dull to our earthly light,
Grew dim from her steadfast gaze
On the Cross that shines like a chrysolite
Far off from our ken, and beyond our sight,
And aloof from our sinful ways,
We know that her race is nearly run,
And our hearts wax faint and sore;
And we can but pray that, one by one,
We may meet her kiss, when our work is done,
On Heaven's eternal shore. G. S. S.

SAN MARCOS, TEXAS.

THE BATTLE OF CHAPULTEPEC.

Who Planted the First Flag on the Fortress.

From the Philadelphia Age.]

It seems that notices of the death of H. F. Reed, of Kentucky, late a General in the Confederate service, have ascribed to him the honor of planting the first flag on the battlements of the Fortress of Chapultepec, in the Mexican war. A contradiction of this is going the rounds of our newspapers, and it purports to be based on the report of Gen. Scott himself. We clip the paragraph from one our city cotemporaries, with whom, however, it did not, we believe, originate:

The ex-rebel General, H. F. Reed, was *not* the man who planted the United States flag on the heights of Chapultepec. Lieutenant Payne Reid, the novelist, (now captain,) who was at the head of a company of New York volunteers and one of marines, led the final charge in the assault on the fortress, was severely wounded, and fell into the ditch, when Lieutenant Dardonville "planted" the flag, etc. This appears to be the truth of the matter, according to Gen. Scott's dispatch.

But this reference to the dispatch of Gen. Scott is as inaccurate as the statement it effects to correct, on such high authority; and it is but just to say that Scott's official report positively ascribes the contested honor to an officer from this city, Capt. Barnard, who is not alive now to assert his claim. The successful assault was made on the west side of Chapultepec, under the command of our townsman, Gen. George Cadwalader, after the fall of Gen. Pillow. Scott's report says:

Maj. Gen. Pillow's approach, on the west side lay through an open grove, filled with sharp shooters, who were speedily dislodged; when being up with the front of the attack, and emerging into open space, at the foot of a rocky acclivity, that gallant leader was struck down by an agonizing wound. The immediate command devolved on Brig. Gen. Cadwalader, in the absence of the senior Brigadier (Pierce), of the same division—an invalid since the events of August 19. On a previous call of Pillow, Worth had just sent him a reinforcement—Col. Clark's brigade.

The broken acclivity was still to be ascended, and a strong redoubt, midway, to be carried, before reaching the castle on the heights. The advance of our brave men, led by brave officers, though necessarily slow, was unwavering, over rocks, chasms and mines, and under the hottest fire of cannon and musketry. The redoubt now yielded to resistless valor, and the shouts that followed announced to the castle the fate that impended. The enemy were steadily driven from shelter to shelter. The retreat allowed not time to fire a single mine, without the certainty of blowing up friend and foe. Those who, at a distance, attempted to apply matches to the long trains, were shot down by our men. There was death below as well as above ground. At length the ditch and wall of the main work were reached; the scaling ladders were brought up and planted by the storming parties; some of the daring spirits first in the assault were cast down, killed or wounded; but a lodgement was soon made; streams of heroes followed; all opposition was overcome, and several of our regimental colors flung out from the upper walls, amidst long continued shouts and cheers, which sent dismay into the capital. No scene could have been more animating or glorious.

This exploit has since been eclipsed by the fresher glories of the late gigantic contest. Indeed, in it Scott's whole army would scarcely have made more than a brigade. He reports his force, at the time now in question, at about seven thousand men. This paucity of numbers gave, however, the more chance for individual prominence. At Chapultepec, the Voltigeur regiment led the assault. It was a new regiment but fortunate in the officers who had formed it for service. Its principal instructor, Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph E. Johnston, has since approved himself one of the greatest commanders of our day. The "color company" of the regiment was Capt. Barnard's, and to that officer, it will be seen, the credit of planting the first color is ascribed by Gen. Scott's report, which, after mentioning the general officers, proceeds as follows:

The following are the officers and corps most distinguished in those brilliant operations: The Voltigeur regiment, in two detachments, commanded respectively by Col. Andrews, and Lieut.-Col. Johnston—the latter mostly in the lead, accompanied by Maj. Caldwell; Capts. Barnard and Biddle, of the same regiment—the former the first to plant a regimental color, and the latter among the first in the assault; the storming party of Worth's division, under Capt. McKenzie, 2d artillery, with Lieut. Seldon, 8th infantry, early on the ladder and badly wounded; Lieut. Armistead, 6th infantry, the first to leap into the ditch to plant a ladder; Lieuts. Roberts, of the 4th, and J. P. Smith, of the 5th infantry—both mortally wounded; the 9th infantry, under Col. Ransom, who was killed while gallantly leading that gallant regiment; the 15th infantry, under Lieut.-Col. Howard and Maj. Woods, with Capt. Chase, whose company gallantly carried the redoubt, midway up the acclivity; Col. Clarke's brigade, (Worth's division) consisting of the 5th, 8th, and part of the 6th regiments of infantry, commanded respectively, by Capt. Chapman, Maj. Montgomery and Lieut. Edward Johnson—the latter specially noticed, with Lieuts. Longstreet, (badly wounded—advancing colors in hand) Pickett and Merchant—the last three of the 8th infantry; portions of the United States marines, New York, South Carolina and 2d Pennsylvania volunteers, which, delayed with their division (Quitman's) by the hot engagement below, arrived just in time to participate in the assault of the heights—particularly a detachment under Lieut. Reid, New York volunteers, consisting of a company of the same, with one of marines; and another detachment (Twiggs' division, serving with Quitman) under Lieut. Steele, 2d infantry—after the fall of Lieut. Gantt, 5th infantry.

To this is added a mention of the batteries that had played upon the works, and also the names of some staff officers; but nothing more pertinent to the point in question is to be found in Gen. Scott's report. It makes no mention at all of Reed, of Kentucky, or Dardonville, of New York, but in the express terms we have quoted, awards the honor of planting the first color on the works of Chapultepec to Barnard, of Philadelphia, who was Captain of the color company, of the Voltigeur regiment.

A NEW HAVEN MAN.

The Greatest Living Inventor—Dr. C. O. Crosby.

The greatest inventor in the world lives in New Haven, Connecticut, and pursues his quiet way apparently unconscious of the success which will one day link his name with those of Fulton, Morse, Whitney and Goodyear. Dr. C. O. Crosby is a noted man at home, but the worth and marvelousness of his inventions are yet to spread. For over thirty years he has experimented, with the usual failures, and obstacles, and discouragements that beset the daring inventive genius; upon a machine to make fish-hooks. A fish-hook is a little thing you say, but the man who could devise the machine to which I am about to refer would have been, in ancient times, more than Vulcan in legendary story. This is the problem which English artisans have tried persistently to solve but it was left for Dr. Crosby to accomplish it. He has machines now in operation which will pour out perfectly made fish-hooks as oats run from a fanning mill; and the different machines make hooks from almost the size of the pen-holder with which I write down to those hardly half an inch in length, and of the finest wire. You see the wire run from a reel into the machines, and on the other side the fish-hook drops out complete, with the exception that it must be tempered and colored. After the wire reaches a certain point it is clipped off the requisite length. The next operation barbs it; the other end is flattened. It passes around on revolving dies, whose teeth, formed like the notched spikes of a wheel, catch it, and bear it from one operation to the next until it is smooth and filed, when it passes between rollers that give it the prescribed twist and turn, and you see it drop into the receiver awaiting it. It is bewildering to see this delicate, complex, and almost human machinery operate, so multitudinous is it in its parts, and yet so unerring in its work and motion. If a single movement of a single part should vary the fraction of a hair's breadth from its accustomed path, the result must be failure; and yet the machine thunders and drives along as if its various members were as fixed and certain in their aim as the planets of the solar system are certain in their orbits.

The processes of coloring and tempering, the former giving the peculiar blue tint that has been communicated to the fish-hook from time immemorial, are done after the hook leaves this machine, and the article is then ready for use.

But Dr. Crosby has not slept on his first victory, and felt that one triumph in life exhausts either his own powers or the field in which they may be employed. Another small article, of universal use, arrested his attention. As the introduction of railroads did not render horses useless, in accordance with a prophecy once ventured, so sewing machines do not supersede the common needle.

The best needles, if not the only ones, I conclude, are made by the English. There may be American needles, but, if so, like the Danbury hats and various other articles made with us, they go to market with a foreign stamp. We are an independent nation, of course, because we set apart one day in the year to declare it with powder and explosive oratory; but we are not quite so in our literature or in our merchandise. Well, I do not complain of this. Excellence of any sort ought not to be a sectional or national matter. Some beauty or worth, perhaps, that is peculiar, grows under every sky, and it must needs be transplanted to be of universal benefit. If we cannot get Carlyle's Essays written here, as of course we cannot, let us go to England for them. But she, too, is dependent, and must send here for Longfellow or Emerson. If French gloves are the best, as they doubtless are, let us buy them and wear them. But we may rejoice when something of our own supersedes a foreign product.

Dr. Crosby's machine for the manufacture of needles is not an after-thought from the fish-hook machine, but it is somewhat like it. The wire is reeled into it, is clipped, punctured, pointed and polished, and at last is dropped into a receiver, in form and shape perfect. I think a separate machine sticks the right number upon a paper. But the sample I saw put up certainly show as perfect workmanship as those of the best English make. These needles have not yet been put in the market, but when they are the English people will be surprised to learn that we are doing rapidly by machinery what they can only accomplish by long and toilsome manual process. One advantage of this new method, in addition to its dispatch, will be found in the fact that every needle is like every other one in the package, and must be so of necessity. If a lady breaks one in sewing, she will know that the two Dromios are not more alike than each which remains is to the one disabled.

Dr. Crosby receives his title from the profession of dentistry, which he first pursued, but his deep natural insight in the direction of mechanics drew him into his inevitable sphere. Those who know his subtle perception of mechanical laws will not think I draw upon a sensational phrase in styling him the Greatest Living Inventor.—*Joel Benton, in December Packard's.*

Printers' Devils.

A great many persons are in the habit of looking upon and speaking of printers' devils in a manner that reflects no credit on themselves. Those same printers' devils, in nine cases out of ten, are three times as well posted on the issues of the day as the person who slights and speaks lightly of them. There is no class of boys for whom we have more profound respect than well-behaved printers' devils. They know something and are practical, which is more than you can say of all classes of boys. In that respect we place the boys who work in a printing office head and shoulders above most boys. Young woman, before you again elevate that delicate nose at the approach of a printers' devil, get some one who knows something of history to tell you the names of a few characters that were once printers' devils.

For fear that you will dislike to show your ignorance, we will give you a short list of ex-devils of printing offices. If you have heard of any of them, quit your flirting, and all nonsense in general, and go to studying. Did you ever hear of Benjamin Franklin? Ben was once a printers' devil. He was also one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Hannibal Hamlin, Vice-President under Lincoln, was a printers' devil. Schuyler Colfax, who has been Speaker of the House of Representatives for a number of years, was "nothing but a devil in a printing office" at one time. Horace Greeley, who is one of the first journalists on this continent, and an ex-Congressman, was a printers' devil. United States Senator Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, was a "devil." Thurlow Weed, one of the most influential men in New York, an editor of the *Commercial Advertiser*, was a penniless "devil" in a printing office. United States Senator Ross of Kansas, commenced his career as a printers' devil.

Two-thirds of the editors of the "States" were once printers' devils. Permit us to tell you that the men who once did duty as printers have done more to advance the interests and sustain the good name of America than any other class.

The Persecution of Christians in Japan.

The *Boston Journal's* correspondent, "Carleton," gives the following particulars regarding the persecutions of native Christians in Japan:

"While enjoying the beauties of this coast, we met a Japanese steamer, the Sir Harry Parkes, bearing the flag of the full moon, the national ensign. This steamer sailed from Nagasaki, three weeks ago, with 400 native Christians on board, who had been arrested, thrown in prison, taken on board the steamer, and carried off no one knows whither. There are stories that they were taken out to sea and thrown overboard, but the more probable supposition is that they have been to the mines, away north, on the Island of Yesso. It is virtually a sentence of slave martydom. They will be worked hard, poorly fed, and subject to cruel treatment. Their only crime is that they are Christians. What a vitality there is in a religious idea! These people are but recent converts to Christianity, but through the 300 years which have elapsed since the expulsion of the Jesuits, Christianity has lived in the empire. Persecution has failed to root it out. One of our passengers is the Catholic prelate of Japan, on his way to Yokohama to see the French ambassador in regard to the persecution. He informs me that there are probably 100,000 Christians in the empire. He is already in communication with 20,000. They have held their faith in secret, have met in the mountains, in caves and dens, maintained rude forms of prayers and ceremonies of worship. The present persecution is instigated by the priests of Buddha. One of them last year came to Nagasaki, called upon Mr. Verbeck, a Dutchman, who is trading in Nagasaki, stayed with him a while, obtained some information in regard to Christianity and then disappeared. Not long since a pamphlet was published, inciting hostility to the new religion. Mr. Verbeck at once recognized it as the production of the priest who had been under his instruction. It is the priests of Buddha who have stirred up the government to commence the persecution."

The Telegraph in India.

The electric telegraph was introduced into British India in 1861, when 82 miles of wire were laid. In 1855 there were 3255 miles in operation, and in 1857, when the Sepoy mutiny broke out, there were 4162 miles of wire with 62 signal stations under the control of the Government. On April 30th, 1866, the telegraph lines were increased to a length of 13,390 miles, of which 11,996 were single lines, 1303½ double, and 19½ treble lines. The total cost of the constructing, maintaining and working the Indian telegraph lines for the sixteen years, ending April 30th, 1866, was $17,267,234, divided as follows: Materials from England and freight, $7,364,585; construction, $3,645,540; maintenance of line and working, $6,256,605. The receipts during the sixteen years amounted to $3,575,615, and therefore the lines have been worked at a loss of $2,680,990, and the capital of $11,010,125 expended in building the lines has been entirely sunk. The difficulties with which the telegraphic engineers have to contend are enormous. The growth of the vegetation is marvellously rapid, and cotinuous attention is required to prevent the plants and creepers from forming earth conductors. Tropical thunderstorms and hurricanes interrupt communication, trees fall across the wires, wild elephants break down the posts, and jungle fires destroy the lines. During the year 1866–7 there were 279,066 messages transmitted, of which 239,422 were private, 29,444 for government, and 10,200 free. The average cost of the messages was $2. Messages sent between India and Europe numbered 24,455, taking an average time of thirty-eight hours for transmission.

—Last year two actresses forsook dramatic life for the cloister. The first, Mlle. Mouravieff, the Russian dancer of the Grand Opera, became a Carmelite nun. After her, Mlle. Thuillier, the pretty and clever actress of the Odeon, overwhelmed by a domestic affliction, withdrew from the stage, preparatory to entering the Carmelite convent at Blois. But the latter young lady has changed her mind, and has returned to the stage. In Paul Meurice's dramatic adaptation of George Sand's "Cadia," at the Port St. Martin, Mlle. Thuillier plays the impassioned *La Korigane.*

—A man is under arrest in Buckingham, England, for stealing a quantity of bills and lithographs, the property of the "veritable and only legitimate Christy Minstrels."

WHEATON NURSERY

Established in 1840.

A LARGE variety of Ornamental Trees, Shrubbery, Evergreens and the finest varieties of Fruit Trees; also, a full assortment of Hot House Plants and Flowers, and everything usually found in a first class Nursery, which I offer for sale at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

The stock on hand having accumulated for the last few years, it becomes necessary, on account of a want of room, to dispose of the surplus, which I will offer at greatly reduced prices, and cheaper than any Nursery north or south of this point can possibly furnish them.

They are the selections of the late Dr. Wheaton, whose long experience is the best guarantee of their being not only what they are represented to be, but as being peculiarly adapted to the Southern climate—a market for which he devoted his especial study.

In addition to the above, I have a very large stock of Magnolias, which I can offer at greatly reduced prices, and which will be carefully packed for transportation by an experienced gardener.

Catalogues, with prices and any information wanted, will be sent on application to
WADDY THOMPSON,
P. O. Box 120, Memphis, Tenn.
Terms cash or city acceptances. nov3 dawtf

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY APPEAL, MEMPHIS, November 28, 1868.

FINANCE.

The Scrip market has been active to-day, and large sales were made to tax payers, who are anxious to avoid the penalty of 3 per cent. which will accrue upon all taxes not paid by the 1st prox. This, with the 2 per cent. already assessed against those now in arrears, makes the penalty 5 per cent. on all taxes unpaid by the 1st of December. The City and County Tax Collectors were very busy to-day, and will no doubt be equally so on Monday, the last day of grace. Outside holders of City Scrip were offering to sell during the day at 84c, but dealers were slow to buy at better than 83c. Several thousand dollars were taken by tax payers during the day at 85c, in sums ranging from a few dollars up to $800 and $1000.

Gold opened in New York at 134⅝c, and closed at 135¼. Our dealers buy at New York rates and sell at 136@136½c.

County warrants were equally active and prices were firm. Dealers bought at 75@76c, and sold at 77@80c. A sale of $3000 in various lots was reported by a broker at 80c during the day.

Our banks were actively engaged during the day, and money remains moderately easy. Cotton Bills were not offered so liberally, but checking was heavy to cover purchases of cotton made during the past two or three days. Rates are quite irregular, ranging from ⅛ to ⅛c discount buying, on New York and other points East, just as the supply happens to be large or small. New Orleans sight bills are taken at ½c discount. Selling on the latter point at par to ⅛c discount, and on New York at par to $2 discount.

City Bonds are in good demand at 51c, with no sellers at that figure. The city sold several thousand dollars during the day at 51½c. In other stocks or bonds there were no sales to report.

Police Scrip is in demand at 90c, with little on the market. Selling at 95c.

School Scrip is firm at 90c buying. Selling at 95c.

The receipts from customs and internal revenue during the present month have been rather small, while the expenditures of the Government have been about the same as last month. It will be remembered that over $23,000,000 in coin was taken from the vaults of the Treasury on the 1st inst., to pay the semi-annual interest on the 5 20 bonds; hence the public debt statement for the present month, to be issued on the 1st of December, will show an increase. The internal revenue receipts, it was anticipated, would increase toward the 1st of the month, but those from customs are not as heavy as last month.

The New York dealers in stocks are discussing amid great excitement a proposition to strike the shares of the Erie Railway from the list of stocks dealt in at the boards. On the one hand, many respectable brokers denounce the management of the road, and that of the stock in Wall street, as disreputable and fraudulent. They insist that there is no safety for dealers in buying or selling shares, the actual value of which is dependent on the secret and changing will of a party of speculators. On the other hand, it is said that this, though it may be more conspicuously and notoriously true of Erie shares than of others, is really true of many railway securities; that the same practices which have ruined thousands in Erie have, injured hundreds, at different times, in Michigan Southern, Northwestern and other railways, and that it is unfair to make an exception of a single stock.

The Comptroller of the Currency's recommendation, in his annual report, in favor of a return to specie payments, is certainly expressive of the general feeling on the subject. Among all classes the desirability and necessity of a currency redeemable in coin is at length becoming apparent, and in none more than among the mercantile community, and the planters of the South. The New York *Bulletin*, in an article upon gold fluctuations and resumption, thinks that this matter cannot be long delayed:

The operations and calculations of merchants are constantly impeded by the gold fluctuations, requiring, as they do, a corresponding adjustment in the value of goods. Now, the merchant is the foot-ball of the speculator, who takes advantage of every opportunity presented to advance or depress the gold premium, according as he believes business men may desire to buy or sell. Importers who postponed remittances of gold until after the November elections, found the premiums suddenly advanced by agencies that had the means and the ability to influence the market.

It has been estimated that the demand for gold for ordinary commercial purposes, including payments of customs, amounts to only $20,000,000 a week, yet this does not amount to one twentieth part of the ordinary weekly transactions of the gold room. During the first fourteen days of November the transactions of the Gold Exchange Bank reached the enormous aggregate of $1,580,000,000. The whole stock of gold on the market is turned over several times a day, paying the ordinary commission of 1-16 or ⅛ of one per cent. for each transfer. The large profit arising from turning over this volume of specie furnishes an interest which will always oppose specie payments; but the demand for a return to a stable currency is becoming so urgent that some steps towards it cannot long be deferred. For not only is the importer interested in this question and many consumers of articles imported, but the Western farmers and the Southern cotton producers suffer from the uncertainties attending the transportation of their respective crops. Merchants are unwilling to draw bills against values which it is impossible to anticipate or calculate upon. Manufacturers are obliged to limit operations for the same causes, and capitalists turn their attention from ordinary business pursuits to real estate and government bond transactions, thus drawing off a large amount of capital from productive employment. In fine, we can have no permanent improvement in business upon the existing basis of an irredeemable and fluctuating currency.

COTTON.

The Liverpool dispatches of yesterday only came to-day. The opening dispatch announced that market quiet—Uplands, 11¼d; Orleans, 11½d. It closed steady, with Middlings, 11¼d; Orleans, 11½d; Uplands, to arrive, 10⅞d. Sales, 12,000 bales; week's sales, 109,000 bales—of which 22,000 was taken by exporters and 13,000 by speculators. Stock, 330,000 bales; stock afloat, 286,000—of which 90,000 is American. No Liverpool advices of to-day were received.

The New York market to-day opened quiet and weak. It was unchanged at noon, and at 1:30 p.m was dull and nominal—Low Middlings, 24c; Middlings, 25c; Orleans, 25½c; Good Middlings, 26½c. At the close it was quiet, but steady. Week's receipts, 7800 bales; gross, 22,000 bales. Week's sales, 22,000 bales. Exports since September 1st, 80,000 bales. Stock, 28,000 bales. Receipts at all United States ports, 76,000 bales.

The New Orleans market opened with a moderate demand and prices weak—Middlings, 23@23½c, and was unchanged at 2:30 p.m.

Our market has been quiet throughout and was weak, although the greater number of holders were not anxious to sell, as they preferred to await advices per cable. Among the sales were 12 bales Ordinary at 21½c, 30 at 21½c, 14 at 21c; 64 and 60 Good Ordinary at 22c; 50, 65 and 8 Low Middlings at 22½c, 5 and 14 at 22½c, 171 and 90 at 22¾c; 10, 30, 10, 17 and 2 Middlings at 22½c, 20 at 23c, 40 at 22¾c; 32 Strict Middlings at 23½c, 14 at 23⅝c; 4 Good Middlings at 24c. We quote as follows:

Ordinary	21 @21½
Good Ordinary	21¾ @22
Low Middlings	22¼@22½
Middlings	22¾@23
Strict Middlings	23⅝@—
Good Middlings	24 @—

COTTON STATEMENT.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, MEMPHIS, November 28, 1868.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868		47
Received to-day	1,831	
Received previously	87,355	89,186
		89,233
Exported to-day	9.7	
Exported previously	77,087	78,014
Stock on hand to-day, 12 m		11,219
Received this week		9 047
Exported " "		12,382

TRADE.

There is very little change to note in the general markets, except that the meat market is again on the decline, and prices are, as usual at this season, unsettled. The stock on hand is small, but it is fully, if not not more than equal to the demand. Corn has also declined materially since our last.

At the late Convention of Freight Agents at Chicago, the Committee on the Classification of Freight made a report, which was adopted, recommending that alcohol, high-wines, liquor and pure spirits, in casks or barrels, now in first class, be changed to third class, also omitting the words "duty paid." That whisky, duty paid, now in first class, be omitted, that being considered as liquor, and in third class. That clover seed be added to second class, and that grass seed, in third class, should read "except clover." That oils, except petroleum and carbon oils, in less than car loads, at owners risk of leakage, be placed in third class; the same, in carloads, in fourth class.

The Committee on Weights reported as follows:

Resolved, That the following be adopted as the minimum weights at which the articles named will be contracted and billed, subject to correction of actual weight when definitely ascertained: Highwines, per barrel, 360 lbs.; pork 330 and beef 340 per barrel; hams, per tierce, 470 lbs.; beef, per tierce, 450 lbs.; boxed meats, per box, 25 per cent. above net weight, as marked on box; lard, per tierce, 375 lbs.

GENERAL MARKETS.

APPLES—The stock is ample, and prices range from $4@6, as to quality.

BEANS—The market is well supplied. Choice Navy dull at $4.

BRAN—None on levee. Held in store at $27@28 00.

BAGGING—Large stock and light demand. Light weight Kentucky, 14@16c; Heavy, 20@23c.

BACON—Very light stock and demand small. Clear sides, 18¾@19c; Clear rib, 17¾@18½; Shoulders, 12@13c; old Sugar Cured Hams, 18@18½c; new Sugar Cured Hams, 19@19½c; Breakfast Bacon, 18@19c.

BULK MEAT—Fair stock and prices weak. Clear Sides, 14½@15c; Shoulders, 11@11½c.

BUTTER—Market firmer. Choice Western, 40@45c; Choice Country, 40@45c.

BEESWAX—Good demand at 30c.

CABBAGES—Stock large. We quote at $12@15 per crate; $10@12 per hogshead; $8@9 per 100.

CHEESE—Fair stock and demand. Factory 18@18½c; E. D. 18@18½c; W. R. 17¼@17½c.

COFFEE—Stock ample. Rio, common to choice, 20@25c; Java, 35@38c.

CORNMEAL—Stock fair with moderate demand. Fresh light weight, $3 75; Full weight, $4 25. No call for Kilndried.

CORN—Very dull. A lot of mixed, on levee, was offered at 72c, but the best offer was 71c. It was shipped to New Orleans.

CHICKENS—Market dull. Selling at $3 75@4 50.

DRIED FRUIT—Dried Apples are in demand at 7@9c; Dried Peaches, 8@9c.

EGGS—Good demand at 35c.

FLOUR—The market is dull and prices are tending downwards. Choice Family Flour, $10@12; Superfine, $5@6; medium grades, $7@9 50.

GAME—Venison, 7@8c around; saddles, 12@14c. Wild Turkeys, $12@15. Wild Geese, $9@11. Ducks, $1 50@2 25. Quails, $2@2 25. Squirrels, $1 50@1 75.

HAY—Market dull. Choice on levee, $22; from store, $25@27 in small lots.

HIDES—Good demand. Green, 9c; green salt, 10@11c; dry salt, 18c; dry flint, 22c.

HOGS—Stock fully equal to the demand. Selling at 7@8c gross. Dressed hogs, 10@11c.

IRON TIES—There is a fair stock on hand, with light demand. Selling at 7½@7½c, as to style of tie.

LARD—Stock fair. Kegs, 16¾@17½c; tierces 16@16½c; tub, 17@18c.

LIME—Fair stock and demand. Cape and Alabama $1 75@2; Eureka $2@2 25.

MESS PORK—Dull and declining. Old in a small way, $27@27 50; New Mess, $24 25@25 in lots; by single barrel, $25@25 50.

MOLASSES—Good stock and prices steady. We quote fair to choice Louisiana, in barrels, 65@82½c. Half barrels, 72½@85c; 10 gallon kegs, 90@1.

MACKEREL—New kits No.1, $2 75@2 90; No. 2, $2 55@2 70; No. 3, $2 35@2 50.

NAILS—Prices steady; rates, $5 25@5 40.

OATS—Stock light. A lot on levee was sold at 64@64½c. In store in small way, 70@75c.

OILS—Coal oil, 34@40c; lard oil, $1 30@1 70; linseed, $1 20@1 40.

ONIONS—Very few choice in market. Ranging from $4 50@5 50 per barrel as to quality.

POTATOES—Market firmer. Choice Peachblows in store, $3 25@3 50; from levee, $2 75@3; Sweet Potatoes, $5 50 per bbl.

PIGS FEET—Fair demand. Kegs, $2 75@3.

RICE—Fair stock. New Carolina, 11@12c; Louisiana, 9@10c.

ROPE—No demand—nominally 8@10c per lb.

SUGAR—Prices are weak but not quotably lower. New crop Louisiana, 13½@15½c for prime to choice; Island sugars, 13@15c; coffee sugars, 15@17c.

SALT—Good stock; 280 lbs. bbls., $3 25@3 50. Liverpool sack coarse $2 60 on levee in lots; $3 00@3 25 from store. Fine $2 90 on levee; $3 25@3 50 from store by single sack.

SHEEP—Very little demand. Held at $2@5 per head. Dressed, 5@8c.

TAR—In kegs, per dozen, $5@6.

TURKEYS—Good supply at $12@15 per dozen.

TURNIPS—Large supply. Selling at $1 00@1 50 per barrel.

TOBACCO—Market firm and demand fair.

TALLOW—Fair demand at 10@11c.

WHISKY—We have little or no change to note. The demand is fair and prices somewhat irregular. Highwines $1 05@1 10. Proof Whisky, $1 20@1 25; common, 70@80c. Imitation Bourbon, $1 05@1 25. Bourbon, $2@3 50. Genuine Robinson county, $2@3 50.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR WHITE RIVER.

Memphis and White River U.S. Mail Packet Co.
LIBERTY No. 2.................James Rice master
This excellent steamer leaves Memphis as above,
TUESDAY, December 1st, at 5 p.m.
For freight or passage apply to
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
nov29 3t Star Wharfboat, foot Jefferson st.

Memphis and White River U.S. Mail Packet Co.
LIBERTY NO. 2.................James Rice master
This excellent steamer leaves Memphis as above,
TUESDAY, December 1st, at 5 p.m.
LEVY & SHARPE, Agents,
No. 291 Front street.
J. A. Sayers, Passenger Agent. nov29 3t

Regular Memphis and White River Packet.
DES ARC.................John D. Elliott master
This fine passenger packet leaves for the above on
MONDAY, 30th inst., at 5 p.m.
For freight or passage apply to
ELLIOTT & MILLER, Agents.
nov28 3t No. 5 Jefferson street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.

Regular New Orleans Packet.
LEGAL TENDER.................Roberts master
This splendid passenger steamer will leave as above
MONDAY, 30th inst., at 10 a.m.
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
nov29 2t 7½ Madison street.

Memphis and New Orleans Wednesday Packet
MISSISSIPPI.................Green, Master
This Mammoth freight steamer will leave as above on
WEDNESDAY, December 2d, at 5 p.m.
For freight only apply to
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
nov29 4t 7½ Madison street.

Memphis and New Orleans Wednesday Packet
MISSISSIPPI.................S. S. Green, Master
This elegant passenger steamer will leave
WEDNESDAY, December 2d, at 5 p.m.
MART WALT & CO.,
nov29 4t Agents, 272 Front street.

Memphis and New Orleans Wednesday Packet
MISSISSIPPI.................Green master
This splendid passenger packet will leave as above
WEDNESDAY, December 2d, at 5 p.m.
LEVY & SHARPE, Agents,
nov29 4t No. 291 Front street.

Regular Memphis and New Orleans Packet.
CITY OF ALTON.................Wm. Thompson master
This new and splendid passenger steamer will leave as above on
SUNDAY, 29th inst., at 10 a.m.
nov28 2t FLEM. CALVERT, Sup't.

FOR CINCINNATI.

Memphis and Cincinnati Packet Company.
For Cairo, Louisville and Cincinnati.
SAM. J. HALE.................Walker master
This elegant and fleet passenger steamer will leave
TUESDAY, December 1st, at 5 p.m.
JAS. T. BOURNE & CO., Agents,
nov29 3t No. 19 Jefferson street.

FOR EVANSVILLE.

Regular Memphis and Evansville Packet—For Cairo and Evansville.
ROMEO.................Throop master.
This elegant passenger steamer will leave
MONDAY, 30th inst., at 5 p.m.
VINSON & DONAHUE, Agents,
nov29 2t 264 Front street

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Memphis and Little Rock Railroad

TO MADISON AND LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

Going West—Leave Memphis Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 a.m.
Coming East—Leave Madison Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7:30 a.m. Arrive at Memphis at 1 o'clock p.m.
JAS. W. ROBERTSON,
oc2 General Superintendent.

Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
New Orleans Express, daily	3:00 p.m.	3:05 p.m.
Sardis accom'n, daily, except Sunday	8:30 a.m.	5:00 p.m.
Freight, daily, except Sunday	4:15 p.m.	7:00 a.m.

Takes effect Sunday, August 16, 1868.
A. S. LIVERMORE, Gen'l Sup't.
C. P. OAKLEY Gen. Ticket Ag't. au16

Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Through Mail (daily)	12:45 p.m.	12:40 p.m
Through Express (This train does not leave Saturdays.)	11:10 p.m.	9:00 p.m
Corinth Accommodation, daily, (except Sundays) at		5:05 a.m
Grand Junction Accommodation, daily (except Sund'ys)	8:45 a.m.	4.15 p m
Somerville Accommodation (except Sunday) leaves at	12:40 p.m.	5:05 a.m. 4 15 p.m

Railroad Time is 20 minutes faster than city time.
Ticket office, 278 Main street and at Depot.
W. J. ROSS, Gen'l Sup't.

Memphis and Louisville Railroad Line

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
Day Express, R. R. time	5:30 a.m.	2:45 p.m
" City time	5:10 a.m.	
Night Express, R. R. time	3:15 p.m.	6:25 a.m
" City time	2:55 p.m.	

BROWNSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leave Memphis, Railroad time	4:30 p.m
" " City time	4:10 p.m
Arrive	9.30 a.m

Ticket offices No. 237½ Main street and at Depot, head of Main street.
SAM. B. JONES, Gen'l Sup't.

RIVER MATTERS.

WEATHER AND RIVERS.

Weather clear and pleasant. The river has commenced to decline at this point and went down two inches in the past twenty-four hours. A swell in the Arkansas is reported and there is plenty of water to all points. White river is stationary. The latest news from above will appear in our telegraphic dispatches.

Arrivals.

Steamer Dexter, New Orleans.
" Marble City, St. Louis.
" Rubicon, Vicksburg.

Departures.

Steamer Dexter, Louisville.
" Rubicon, St. Louis.
" Marble City, St. Louis.
" Norman, Evansville.
" Linton, Hale's Point.
" Myrtle, Hale's Point.
" Guidon, Arkansas river.
" Commercial, White river.
" Ruth, New Orleans.
" Silver Moon, Cincinnati.

In Port.

Mayflower, R. P. Converse, Romeo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Des Arc, Capt. John Elliott, will back out on Monday for all points on White river. She is the independent packet.

The City of Alton, Capt. William Thompson, will pass down to-day for Vicksburg and New Orleans. She is a superior passenger steamer, and her master is one of the most popular officers on the river. Mr. White is secretary of the Alton, and travelers will find him attentive and polite.

We are compelled to record the demise of the Memphis and Vicksburg Packet Line. The St. Louis Packet Company, which was to put a boat in the line, declines to do so, and after two losing trips in the trade, Capt. Davis will, we fear, have to withdraw the Commercial permanently. This is not his fault but our own. A committee was appointed at a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, if we mistake not, over two months ago. This committee was to visit our merchants and get them to pledge their support to our local Vicksburg packet. So far that committee has made no report, nor have they, as far as we can learn, ever taken any interest in the matter.

The Ruth left for New Orleans last night with over 2600 bales of cotton and a good passenger trip.

Capt. Ed Judge, one of our most popular river men, and late of the firm of Judge & Forsee, of Louisville, is in this city. Capt. Ed has a hankering after his first love, and we hope to see him at no distant day upon the roof of some elegant packet.

The Norman got away for Louisville with about 1100 bales of cotton.

The Romeo, Capt. Josh Throop, will leave on Monday for Evansville. She came in with a fair trip.

Capt. Bowman's elegant St. Francis will be in port to-day, and leaves on Tuesday for all points on St. Francis river. Messrs. Paine, Clark and Shell are her clerks.

The Mississippi, Capt. Green, will be in port to leave for New Orleans on Wednesday.

The Alaska did not pass up until yesterday afternoon.

The Commercial went out with a splendid trip of both freight and people.

The Ruth had a regiment of soldiers on board bound for Austin, Texas.

The Silver Moon left for Cincinnati with 500 bales of cotton.

The Argonaut is laid up at Louisville.

The Sam Hale will be in port to leave on Tuesday for Cincinnati. Capt. Walker is master.

The Vicksburg *Herald* says: The merchants of this city have in contemplation the erection of a grain and freight elevator. Mr. W. A. Holt is in our city, whose mission here is for that purpose. Mr. Holt also designs erecting a compress cotton press.

We regret to state that the infant son of Maj Mart. Walt was not expected to live last evening.

The Legal Tender will pass down to-morrow for New Orleans.

The U. S. mail packet Ozark, Capt. Blaisdell, will leave on Monday for Little Rock and all points on the Arkansas. She is a number one packet, and goes through on time.

The splendid Belle Memphis, Capt. Crane, with Blenker in the office, leaves to-morrow for Cairo and St. Louis, making connection with the roads North and East.

The fine steamer Liberty, Capt. Rice, leaves on Tuesday for White river, connecting at Devall's Bluff with the Little Rock train.

A lady on board the steamer Sarah, from Mobile, for New Orleans, was robbed of nine thousand dollars a few nights ago.

The Ben Johnson has been posted at St. Louis for Arkansas river.

The mountain boats lost this year were the Carrie, Amelia Poe, Bridgeport, Sam Gaty, Helena and Lilly.

The Nebraska City *News* of the 21st states that "the ice began to move in the Missouri river on Tuesday, and is moving yet upon this the 18th day of November. No mails, no passengers, no freight, no anything have been crossed since Monday last."

Capt. Denney, of Evansville, on Wednesday, sold one-half interest in the Sallie V., to Leroy Martin, of Henderson, for $5000.

The Northern Belle, Itaska and Key City, have left St. Louis for Metropolis for the purpose of having their machinery taken out and put in new boats.

FOR ARKANSAS RIVER.

Regular Memphis and Arkansas River Packet
OZARK.................Harrison Blaisdell Master
This fine passenger packet will leave as above, on
MONDAY, 30th inst., at 5 p.m.
T. A. KENDIG, Agent.
nov29 2t 304 Front st., Mosby Block.

FOR ST. LOUIS.

Memphis and St. Louis Packet Company—United States Mail.
BELLE MEMPHIS.................Crane, Master
This superb passenger steamer will leave as above on
MONDAY, 30th inst., at 5 p.m.
nov29 2t FLEM. CALVERT, Sup't.

Memphis and New Orleans Saturday Packet.

HENRY AMES.................Geo. W. Boyd, Master
J. S. Sedam, Clerk.

THIS splendid steamer will enter the trade as a regular SATURDAY PACKET, leaving Memphis

Saturday, November 28, at 5 p.m.,

And every alternate Saturday thereafter throughout the season.
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
No. 7½ Madison street.
LEVY & SHARPE, Agents,
nov14 tf No. 291 Front street.

B. J. SEMMES & CO.,

Irving Block, 254 Second St., Memphis, Tenn.,

HAVE FOR SALE IN STORE OR IN BOND,

800 BARRELS

YANNISSEE, WESTMORELAND,

AND OTHER BRANDS WHISKY.

oc11-au14 6m daw

BANKS AND BANINKG

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,

OF MEMPHIS.

Paid in Capital - - - $300,000 00

W. H. CHERRY, President.
AMOS WOODRUFF, Vice-Pres't.
H. A. PARTEE, Cashier.
J. J. FREEMAN, Ass't Cashier.

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A. J. WHITE,	H. T. TOMLINSON,
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H. A. PARTEE,	J. E. MERRIMAN,
JOHN R. WATKINS,	THOS R. SMITH,
W. H. CHERRY.	oc7

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF MEMPHIS.

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W. W. YOUNG, of Young Bros.;
W. W. THATCHER, of Brown & Jones;
J. W. JEFFERSON, of J. W. Jefferson & Co.;
BEN EISMAN, of Rice, Stix & Co.;
NEWTON FORD, of Newton Ford & Co.;
C. F. SMITH
C. P. NORRIS.

F. S. DAVIS,
President.
C. P. NORRIS,
Vice-President
sep1 tf

COTTONS--- COMMISION

F. W. IRVINE & CO.,

Cotton Factors

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

No. 278 Front Street, Up-stairs,

Over R. S. Taylor & Co.,

MEMPHIS, - - - TENNESSEE.
sep13 3m

HUGH TORRANCE,

COTTON FACTOR

—AND—

Gen'l Commission Merchant,

NO. 10 JEFFERSON ST., TITUS BLOCK,

OPPOSITE COMMERCIAL HOTEL,

MEMPHIS, - - - - TENNESSEE
sep16 1m

SPRAGUE, SOULE & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

BOSTON, MASS.,

REPRESENTED IN MEMPHIS BY

THOMAS TROUT & SONS,

208 Front Street.

Liberal advances made on consignments of Cotton to the above house; and, if desired, will be held as shipper may direct. sep17 3m

J. C. NEELY. S. M. BROOKS. H. M. NEELY.

BROOKS, NEELY & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers,

COTTON FACTORS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

PLANTATION SUPPLIES,

BOAT AND BAR STORES,

No. 276 Front Street,

(Between Court and Madison,)

MEMPHIS. : : : TENNESSEE.
se6 3m

N. R. JUDSON, Mishawaka, Ind. J. C. ALEXANDER
T. H. JUDSON, R. G. MATTHEWS.

JUDSON & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

General Commission Merchants,

Rooms 35 & 36, Lee Block, Union street,

Memphis, Tenn.

Bagging, Rope and Iron Ties furnished to our customers. Also, all Cotton shipped to us will be covered by our open policy of insurance, unless otherwise instructed sep6 3m

COTTON GINS

EAGLE COTTON GINS.

WE are the Sole Agents for the sale of these unrivalled Gin Stands. For beauty of STAPLE, LIGHTNESS OF DRAFT, AND QUANTITY OF LINT COTTON turned out per day, they are unsurpassed. Reference can be safely made to every planter who has given them a fair trial. Where mule power is used, they make a saving of from one-quarter to one-third the draft OVER ANY OTHER GIN. We are also agents for STRAUB'S GRIST MILLS, and WHEELER, CLEMSON & CO.'S CIRCULAR SAWS.

McCOMBS & CO.,

Dealers in Hardware, Cutlery and Guns,
322½ and 324 Main Street,
jy11 dawém Memphis, Tenn.

PAINTING.

JOHN LESLIE,

PRACTICAL

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER

Grainer and Paper Hanger,

No. 46 Monroe Street,

Between Main and Second Streets,

MEMPHIS, : : : TENNESSEE.
oc17

A. M. STODDARD & CO.,

GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

37 Union Street,

THE most commodious and centrally located Auction house in the city. oc19 tf

R. BRANNON.

Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, House Furnishing Goods,

COAL, Lard and Lubricating Oils. Jobbing and repairing promptly attended to by competent workmen. 266 Front street, near Madison, opp. Steamboat Landing. nov15 daw

BRICKWORK.

THOMAS CUBBINS can always be found at 191 MAIN STREET, corner Washington.
Leave orders.
nov1 1m THOMAS CUBBINS.

ST. LOUIS

JOSEPH M. O'SHEA,

SUCCESSOR TO J. D. SULLIVAN,

IMPORTER OF

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

No. 106 North Fourth Street,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, etc., repaired with neatness and dispatch.
Mr. C. D. SULLIVAN has charge of the Watch Department. sep6 3m

CINCINNATI.

ESTABLISHED 1837,

PROCTOR & GAMBLE

CINCINNATI.

SOAP, CANDLES, OILS,

Starch, Toilet Soaps, Refiners of Lard.

Candles SOLD BY ACTUAL WEIGHT. Send for Price List. oc22 3m

JOHN DUBOIS, JAS. S. AUGUR, W. H. WILLIAMS

DUBOIS & AUGUR,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND DEALERS IN

PLANTATION SUPPLIE

47 Race Street, Cincinnati.
sep9 3m

E. O. HURD. BURCKHARDT & CO.

E. O. HURD & CO.,

Cotton Commission Merchants

No. 101 Sycamore Street, Cincinnati.

LIBERAL advances made on consignments. Orders for Goods solicited. sep6 1y

WINES AND LIQUORS.

WOLFE'S

Schiedam Schnapps.

THE above Medicinal Beverage is manufactured by the proprietor, at his distillery, in Schiedam, Holland, expressly for medicinal use.

It is now some twenty years since the proprietor first introduced it to the American public, and during that time he has received over three thousand letters from physicians, indorsing it as the purest liquor they have ever used in their practice.

It is made from barley of the finest quality, selected with great care from the products of the most celebrated grain-growing districts, is flavored with the essence of the aromatic juniper-berry of Italy, and is rectified by a peculiar process, which expels from the spirit every acrid particle.

As a means of preventing and correcting the disagreeable and often dangerous effect produced upon the stomach and bowels by a change of water—a visitation to which travelers, new settlers, and all unacclimated persons in the West, the South, and Southwest are peculiarly liable—the SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS will be found absolutely infallible; while in cases of dropsy, gravel, obstructions of the kidneys, diseases of the bladder, stricture, dyspepsia and general debility, it is recommended most emphatically by the most distinguished members of the medical profession.

It is put up in quart and pint bottles, in cases, with the name of the undersigned on the bottle and cork, and a fac-simile of his signature on the label. For sale by all respectable druggists and country merchants.

UDOLPHO WOLFE,

Sole Manufactrer and Importer.

ESTABLISHED IN 1828.

MANSFIELD & HIGBEE,
sep11 eod2 Agents, Memphis

St. Louis Hotel,

NEW ORLEANS.

THIS highly popular Hotel will again be opened to the traveling public

On the 1st of December.

The undersigned will exert his best endeavors to give its patrons the high satisfaction which has always sustained it. Families and others proposing to visit New Orleans can secure accommodations in advance by addressing
W. A. HURD, Manager.
Or O. E. HALL, St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans. oc25 2m

SOUTHWESTERN

PUBLISHING COMPANY,

No. 37 South Court Street,

MEMPHIS, : : : : TENN.

H. A. PARTEE, - - - President.
J. R. GRAVES, - - - Secretary.

Authorized Capital,	$100,000
Subscribed Capital,	70,000
Paid up Capital,	38,000
Due on Call Dec. 10th,	10,000

DIRECTORS:

W. H. CHERRY,	P. C. ROGERS,
W. B. WALDRAN,	P. S. JONES,
N. S. BRUCE,	S. R. WOOD.

STOCKHOLDERS:

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W. H. Cherry,	J. R. Graves,
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H. A. Partee,	P. S. Jones,
J. L. Verser,	J. D. Jones,
Robert C. Gist,	W. D. Andrews,
J. H. Choate,	M. Cooper,
E. G. Wicker,	R. D. Goodwin,
Charles Stout & Bro.,	Taylor, Radford & Co.,
A. Hatchett,	F. M. White,
James M. Beattie,	Larry Harmstad,
R. G. Craig,	J. B. Canada,
I. Izzard,	J. M. Rutledge.

CHARTERED FEBRUARY 27, 1868—ORGANIZED OCTOBER 8, 1868.

The Company is now prepared to fill all orders for Religious, School and Miscellaneous Books.

Orders for Stereotyping and Printing Books of every description executed in the finest style, and at a small advance over New York and Philadelphia prices.

Railroad, Steamboat and Commercial Printing solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Blank Books on hand and made to order.
nov29 28 25 27

Dissolution of Copartnership

THE FIRM OF A. VACCARO & CO. IS THIS day dissolved by mutual consent, by the withdrawal of M. Mageveny, Jr.
A. VACCARO,
B. VACCARO,
M. MAGEVENEY, JR.,
A. B. VACCARO.

November 21, 1868.

The firm will be continued under the old style of A. VACCARO & CO., by the undersigned, at the old stand, 324 Front street.
A. VACCARO,
B. VACCARO,
A. B. VACCARO.

In retiring from the firm of A. Vaccaro & Co., I cordially recommend my successors to the confidence and patronage of my friends.
nov22 1w M. MAGEVENEY, JR.